THE LAND OF THE WINE

BY A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE

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PRINCE HENRY OF PORTUGAL, SURNAMED THE NAVIGATOR.
PROMOTER OF THE REDISCOVERY OF THE MADEIRA ISLANDS.

FROM A MINIATURE, ENGRAVINGS OF WHICH ARE REPRODUCED IN THE MANUSCRIPT OF "THE DISCOVERY OF GUINEA," 1448; IN "THE LIFE OF PRINCE HENRY," 1868; AND IN "THE STORY OF PORTUGAL," 1895.

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THE
LAND OF THE WINE

BEING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MADEIRA ISLANDS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, AND FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW

BY

A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE, F.R.G.S., F.G.S.A., F.R.M.S.,

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VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MADEIRA OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

AUTHOR OF "THE MADEIRA ISLANDS," "THE BIRTH OF THE NATION," "THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON," "LA BELLE FRANCE," "THE FLOWERS OF LIFE," "A BIOGRAPHICAL ROMANCE," ETC., ETC.

Volume II

WITH THIRTY-EIGHT FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS; MAPS OF FUNCHAL AND OF THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA, SHOWING THE MOUNTAINS AND THEIR HEIGHTS; AND A SECTION OF THE MEDICI MAP

AND COMPRISING

THE HISTORY OF THE MADEIRAS; INFORMATION FOR THE TRAVELLER AND VISITOR; AND A TREATISE ON THE GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND CLIMATE

LONDON FUNCHAL

DREXEL BIDDLE, PUBLISHER

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TO THE MEMORY OF
MR. ANTHONY J. DREXEL
THIS WORK IS DEDICATED
WITH THE LOVE AND VEN-
ERATION OF HIS GRANDSON

Preface

In preparing this work it has been the writer's aim to present a faithful and reliable description of the Madeiras, and to treat their history as somewhat distinct from that of the mother-country, Portugal, with which, it is believed, they have heretofore been too closely associated by historians.

In styling the natives of these islands Madeirans the author has furthermore departed from the custom of all previous writers on the subject, who have called them Portuguese, an appellation which the natives themselves resent. For this divergence from the usual course the following reason is offered.

The settlement of Madeira took place previous to the discovery of America, and the Madeiran

race has received a large admixture of foreign blood through intermarriage of the original settlers with colonists from every country of the Old World, so that the natives of the present day in language, appearance, and racial characteristics are noticeably different from the inhabitants of the so-called mother-country.

The writer has been engaged during the past twelve years in the preparation of the present work. He has sought out existing scraps of history relating to Madeira as published in various little-known and almost inaccessible works in different languages. In the course of this search he has delved into the dust-covered volumes of many of the libraries of the Old World. At all times he has been at pains to sift history and tradition for the truth regarding the discovery and history of the Madeiras, and to give due credit in all instances to those works from whose pages he has derived assistance.

A number of the illustrations herein are reproductions from photographs taken during the

writer's visit to Madeira, while others are from photographs loaned to him by Mr. E. Claributt Skinner, through the courtesy of the Union Steamship Company, of London. A section of the Medici Map is reproduced from the Laurentian Portulano, dated 1351; the other map plates have been made expressly for this work from the latest drawings of admiralty and other surveys.

An especially difficult labour was the ferreting out and piecing together of the details of Machin's story, as the writer found them scattered here and there in various archives of Portuguese history and folk-lore. He regrets to say that in this undertaking he has derived little help from the writings of modern historians other than the Portuguese, for, while the former sometimes refer to the story of Machin as resting on too authentic a foundation to be discarded, they omit particulars, with the excuse that his prediscovery of Madeira is strictly traditional. Realizing that many matters of history rest

more or less upon a legendary foundation, and desiring that Machin should receive the benefit of an historical doubt, the writer ventures to present an account of the early prediscovery of the Madeiras, which he believes to be true in all particulars.

It is not the writer's purpose to set forth in this work any detailed argument in support of his version of the history of the unfortunate lovers. Their story[1] when fully told will constitute a volume in itself and will be entitled "The History of Robert à Machin." That students of Madeiran history may, however, not be too much inclined to discredit the version of Madeira's first discovery, as narrated by the writer, he here supplies a few facts in support of his theory.

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[1] Mr. R. H. Major's argument in support of the version herein adhered to, which is contained in his valuable work, published in London by A. Asher & Co., in 1868, under the title of "The Life of Prince Henry of Portugal" (elsewhere referred to in this work), is the most comprehensive and convincing that has thus far appeared.

Preface

Machin's history was first given to the world in full detail by Francisco Manoel de Mello, a celebrated old Portuguese author, in his volume entitled "Epanaphoras de Varia historia Portugueza," published at Lisbon in the year 1660. De Mello declares that his history of Machin was copied from the manuscript of Francisco Alcaforado, a squire of Prince Henry, who accompanied Zargo upon his voyage of rediscovery, and who chronicled the events as they took place. The Alcaforado manuscript, together with a detailed account of Zargo's voyage, came into de Mello's possession upon his marriage into Zargo's family, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Although there are grave doubts entertained as to this and as to the veracity of de Mello's account, it seems incredible that de Mello, himself a Portuguese, should detract from the glory of his own nation by awarding the honour of prediscovery to a foreigner, unless for truth's sake. Again, it seems improbable that he would so basely detract from the honour of

his wife's family as untruthfully to belittle the achievements of her ancestor. The Portuguese are the first to support de Mello's account, and they would be the last to do so if they were not thoroughly convinced of its truthfulness in every important particular: naturally they would much prefer that the honour of the discovery should rest entirely with their own explorer, Zargo, and not be divided with an Englishman. If Machin's prediscovery be a myth, whence did Machico, the coast village in Madeira which is said to mark the spot where Machin landed, and which was so called by his successors, derive its name? Moreover, why should Zargo's followers, on their return to Portugal, have spread broadcast an account of the finding of Machin's grave? This account came, in various degrees of completeness, to the ears of Manoel Thomaz, Antonio Galvão, Valentin Fernandez, and many other writers of olden days, all of whom chronicled it at the time. In conclusion, it may be confidently believed that the patriotic native

historians of Portugal—who are ever at pains to remind the present generation of the past glories of their nation—would not support the theory of Machin's prediscovery if they could find reasonable cause to doubt it. And now, having set forth a brief argument in support of the history of Robert à Machin's discovery of the Madeira Islands, it seems to the writer but just and fair to his readers to give them a glance at the other side of the question under discussion. With this end in view, the writer has selected some of the most able opinions contrary to the version of Machin's history which he supports, and these statements will be found in collected form at the end of this volume under the title of "A Postscript to the Preface."

In the preparation of these volumes it has been the writer's twofold purpose to make, on the one hand, a ready-reference book for the student, with a complete set of foot-note references and alphabetical lists and indexes, and, on the other hand, a readable narrative for the lover of travel,

exploration, and adventure. Hence the contents of the work have been so arranged that Volume I. embraces the purely literary and descriptive matter, such as would most interest the general reader or a prospective visitor to the Madeiras; while the more technical and scientific subjects are given separately in Volume II.

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Part I

The History of the Madeiras

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The Land of the Wine

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF MADEIRA

Romance in History.—It was in England, in the reign of King Edward III., that one Robert à Machin, a noble of second degree, fell desperately in love with Anna d'Arfet, daughter of a nobleman of superior rank. And Anna did not spurn the addresses of Machin, though she had said "nay" to many a suitor of more exalted station. But, as the fortunate lover was yet so unfortunate as to live in the days of the feudal system, he was obliged to court his lady in secret, for the law of the land proclaimed that every man should marry within his rank and station.

The Cruel d'Arfet.—The parental d'Arfet had certain plans for his daughter's future which caused him to watch over her behaviour with circumspection. Anna grew heart-sick under

the vigilant surveillance to which she was subjected, and found it difficult to conceal her growing passion for young Machin from the perception of her father, who was of a cruelly suspicious nature.

The Lovers' Tryst.—One moonlit night the ever-watchful nobleman saw his daughter steal forth from home; he secretly followed her to the edge of a forest, where she was met by Machin.

At sight of his ladylove the young man imprudently fell upon his knees and began to plead with her to fly the country with him. This she consented to do. Her father, who had crouched in concealment behind some shrubbery near by and had overheard the lover's plan to thwart his will and the law of the land, made haste to summon his retainers and to seize his would-be son-in-law.

Machin's Imprisonment.—He effected the capture of Robert à Machin, whom he caused to be cast into a dungeon.

He then proceeded to carry into execution his own plans for his daughter's future.

Anna's Forced Marriage.—A few days after Machin's imprisonment, he summoned a rejected

suitor, a certain nobleman whom Anna despised, but who was of equal rank with d'Arfet himself. With this nobleman d'Arfet forced his daughter to be joined in wedlock, and the unwilling bride was pitilessly conveyed afar to her husband's castle. Then, as ancient chroniclers say, poor Anna, who was fair and delicate as a new-blown rose and in character queenly and incomparable, drooped and faded.

Machin's Escape.—But true love, which is never daunted, caused Robert à Machin to keep a good heart behind his prison bars. He did not pine and die in the dungeon, as his unhappy ladylove had feared that he might, but, after many unsuccessful attempts at escape, he at length regained his freedom. He made his way, by dint of great stealth and caution, to the castle where Anna dwelt, contriving, in some prudent manner, to send word ahead and notify her of his approach. When she learned of her long-lost lover's coming she went secretly forth from her husband's castle to meet him. Oh, the joy of that meeting! And were ever lovers reunited after a more heart-rending separation?

The Elopement.—Though it was a bleak, wild

night, Robert and Anna fled without delay to the seaport of Bristol, where a vessel, secured by a friend of Robert's, lay awaiting their arrival. Shortly after the elopers hurried aboard the ship set sail, it being Machin's plan to cross the English Channel and land in France.

But ere the ship had gotten well under way a storm arose, and broke with suddenness and fury upon the water. Machin's vessel was swept far out of its course; for two weeks it continued to be buffeted about in the midst of the terrible tempest.

The Discovery of Madeira.—At last, ahead through the fog and mist, there appeared, looming up in the dim distance, an apparently endless chain of mountains which seemed to rise directly out of the sea. The crew of the storm-tossed vessel, worn out with danger and fatigue, looked on this new and unknown land with superstitious awe. But Robert à Machin, who had, by this time, once more acquired complete control of his vessel,—the storm having abated,—ordered the course towards the mysterious mountains to be pursued.

Sailing on through the fog, the sea-weary and

A PEBBLY BEACH.

almost famine-stricken voyagers came in full view of a beautiful forest-covered island; for the sun of a sudden shone brightly, and changed the phantom-grey range of eminences to a living-green mountain isle. As the ship drew more and more under the lee of the land the white-caps subsided into lateral swells and the wind was no longer felt.

The ship cast anchor off a pebbly beach which glittered silvery in the sunlight. There the lovers landed, accompanied by their trusty crew. They all took up their abode in a beautiful sheltered valley near the shore.

The Honeymoon.—Here for a while they lived happily. No reptiles or four-footed animals were to be seen,[1] and consequently there was no fear of disturbance from wild denizens of the forest. The air was filled with the songs of countless birds and the hum of insect life. Fruits hung in great clusters from every other tree, and honey with a floral perfume was to be found in many an old tree-trunk and in the rocky caverns. Many

[1] Chapter XXIV., Animals; Chapter XXVII., There are no Snakes.

fish and birds were found that furnished the most dainty and nutritious food, and parties were organized for exploring the adjacent district. It was a favourite excursion for Machin to lead a party at early dawn to some apparently inaccessible mountain-peak, and later in the day to return and regale Anna with a description of their adventures. Then the lovers made frequent excursions together, away from their trusty followers and into the seclusion of the forest.

Anna thought little of the hardships through which she had passed in her joy at being with her lover in such an earthly paradise. They gave little or no heed to the future, until one morning the fugitives awoke to find the great forest-trees swaying to the blast of a mighty tempest. The rain came down in torrents, and Machin, fearing for the safety of the vessel which had been but lightly anchored near the beach, took several of his crew and made his way to the place of landing. A great cry of dismay arose when they found no trace of their trusty ship. It had disappeared and taken a number of their comrades who had been staying aboard overnight. Machin and his followers returned to their leafy

AMONG THE MOUNTAIN-PEAKS.

home to impart the distressing news to those who were to share their misery. But a hope was still cherished that when the violence of the storm abated the ship might return. The rain ceased, the thunder rolled away, the lightning flashes gave place to a sunburst in the heavens, the song-birds lifted up their praises that the storm was passed; but the fugitives could espy no object seaward which might prove to be the returning ship. Now that all means of departure from the island were cut off, a black dread of passing the remainder of their lives in this island vastness away from the haunts of men turned their previous content to dire despair. This unlooked-for calamity came as a fatal blow to Anna d'Arfet. The memories of her former sufferings of mind and body and of her present misfortune preyed upon her; unconsciously she grew daily more feeble.

It was the seventh day after their landing on the beautiful island. All nature seemed rejoicing, and the dark-green leaves, dashed here and there with golden sunshine, rustled in the summer breeze, as Robert and Anna wandered hand-in-hand by the side of a rippling rivulet in the forest. For the moment they forgot in each other's

society the stormy scenes through which they had so lately passed and the monotonous existence which the future seemed to have in store for them. Indeed, Anna was for the moment happy, and Robert's strong arm stole around her waist; and there it remained, for Anna of a sudden had grown weary and deathly pale. Fondly and gently he placed her on the mossy bank and in great alarm knelt beside her, bathing her snowy temples with water from the rivulet.

Anna d'Arfet's Death.—But Robert found, to his anguish, that he could not revive poor Anna; she murmured a few faltering words of undying affection and expired in the arms of her distracted lover.

So deeply afflicted was Robert à Machin by the loss of his lady that he fell into a quick decline and spent all his time in erecting a memorial to her memory.

Machin's Death.—Feeling that his end was near, he requested his friends to place his remains in the same grave with the body of Anna, and five days after her death he also expired.

The Grave of the Lovers.—His dying request was complied with, and beside the grave there

was erected a rudely constructed wooden cross, upon which was inscribed a brief history of the events here recorded. The inscription upon the cross concluded with the request that the next Christians who might visit the spot in time to come would erect a church to the memory of the unfortunate lovers.

But the island where the lovers lay buried was not destined to be the first revisited of that group now known as the Madeîras.

"Glance southward through the haze, and mark
That shadowy island floating dark
Amid the seas serene.
It seems some fair enchanted isle
Like that which saw Miranda smile
When Ariel sung unseen."

—"Porto Santo," a poem, by James D. Burns.

CHAPTER II

THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF PORTO SANTO AND THE REDISCOVERY OF MADEIRA

The Crew escape by Sea, but land in Africa, where they are made Slaves. —And now that their leader, Robert à Machin, had passed into the world beyond, the fugitives began to bethink themselves as to how they could escape from their island prison. There are many varied accounts as to the manner in which they left the island. Possibly they had carefully preserved some small boat in which they managed to get away, but this does not seem likely. It is more probable that, in their desperation, they contrived to build some kind of a craft. In any case, they embarked, and in time came in sight of the main-land of Africa. With great rejoicing they drew up to the shore and landed. But a band of natives took them captive and carried them inland. They had landed on the coast of Barbary, and were taken to Morocco, where they were made slaves.

At this time, several accounts state, the wretched fugitives met their companions who had also been reduced to slavery by the Moors. It seemed strange that the ship which was blown seaward from Madeira by the tempest should bring its occupants to the same end as those others of its crew who subsequently crossed the sea in another craft.

Morales hears of the New Island.—In slavery their adventures in the far-off island formed the principal topic of their conversation, and the remarkable events which were frequently recounted were listened to eagerly by a fellow-slave, a Spaniard named Juan de Morales, a seaman and celebrated pilot of the time. Morales treasured all the news he heard of this far-off and hitherto unknown land, and, when he was granted his liberty by the intervention of the Spanish authorities (for he was a highly prized seaman in the government service), he started for home with the resolve to tell his sovereign of the new country which might be refound and made a Spanish province. But as he was returning the ship aboard which he had taken passage was captured, off the coast of Algarve, by João Gonçalvez, the

great Portuguese explorer and navigator, who is better known to fame by his surname, Zargo.[1]

Zargo learns Morales's Secret.—Now, Zargo was a reader of men, and it was but a short time ere he learned Morales's secret and the story of Robert à Machin and Anna d'Arfet and the island they had discovered. On returning to Lisbon, Zargo speedily conveyed the news of the new discovery to Prince Henry.[2] The prince, who had an insatiable thirst for discovery, submitted all this information about the new island to the attention of his father, the king, Dom João I., who immediately ordered an expedition to start in search of this newly reported island. The command of this expedition was given to Zargo, with a view

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[1] He was so named, certain chroniclers say, because he had lost an eye in a battle against the Moors. (The translation of the word *Zargo* is "squint-eyed.") This illustrates the old-time fondness of the Portuguese for nicknames, which, to this day, is a very evident weakness among them.

[2] Prince Henry, historically surnamed Henry the Navigator, was born in the year 1394. He was the fourth son of Philippa, Queen of Portugal (daughter of John of Gaunt), and of John I., the brave and wise king under whose reign Portugal began to be most prosperous.

KING JOÃO I.

QUEEN PHILIPPA.

THE FATHER AND MOTHER OF PRINCE HENRY. FROM RECUMBENT STATUES OVER THEIR TOMB IN THE CONVENT OF BATALHA, PORTUGAL.

to the rediscovery of the unknown land beyond the sea.

Zargo sets forth to discover.—Taking Morales (who, as has been said, was an experienced pilot) and a number of veteran seamen, Zargo set sail.

Discovery and Naming of Porto Santo.—After much beating about at sea, a mountainous isle was at last discovered in the far distance. This was on All-Saints'-Day of the year 1418. In honour of the day on which this discovery was made, Zargo named the island "Porto Santo."[1] Hence, Porto Santo was the first island of that insular group, now known as the Madeiras, to be *officially* discovered. It was settled almost immediately after this discovery, and Bartholomeu Perestrello, a former Italian sea-captain in the Portuguese service, was made governor over the early settlers.

The Governors of Porto Santo.—The governorship of Porto Santo afterwards became an inheritance in the Perestrello family for many generations. The son of Garcia Perestrello inherited the office after his father was beheaded for the murder of his mother.

[1] Portuguese, meaning Port of Saints.

In these early days English and French privateers and also Moors made frequent attacks upon the Prophetas, as the Porto Santo people were called. There were three great raids before the fifth governorship. On one occasion English privateers endeavoured to land on the Deserta Grande,[1] but were driven back to their ship by a number of native fishermen who hurled great rocks upon them from above.

The New Portuguese Colony.—Early in the first governor's administration the settlers became perturbed by the steady appearance in the west of a dark, shadowy mass, which they believed to be the mouth of hell. For fully a year no one had sufficient courage to solve the mystery.

Zargo's Second Expedition.—But Zargo was not content with his success in the discovery of Porto Santo. He searched the island everywhere for the "legendary" trace of Robert à Machin and Anna d'Arfet, but could find nothing. He, therefore, came to the conclusion that there must be another island yet undiscovered, and he communicated his views to the prince, by whose order he fitted out another expedition and set sail from

[1] Chapter IX., The Desertas.

Algarve June 1, 1419, stopping at Porto Santo *en route* to the dark, shadowy mass in the west.

Rediscovery and Naming of Madeira.—And then it was that he discovered the lovely "Ilha da Madeira," or *Island of Wood,* which he so named on account of the profusion of timber that covered it, causing the clouds to settle and produce the effect which had shaken the nerves of the Porto Santo people. When the ship had arrived within several miles of the coast, Zargo ordered the helm turned; so they skirted the coast at this distance.

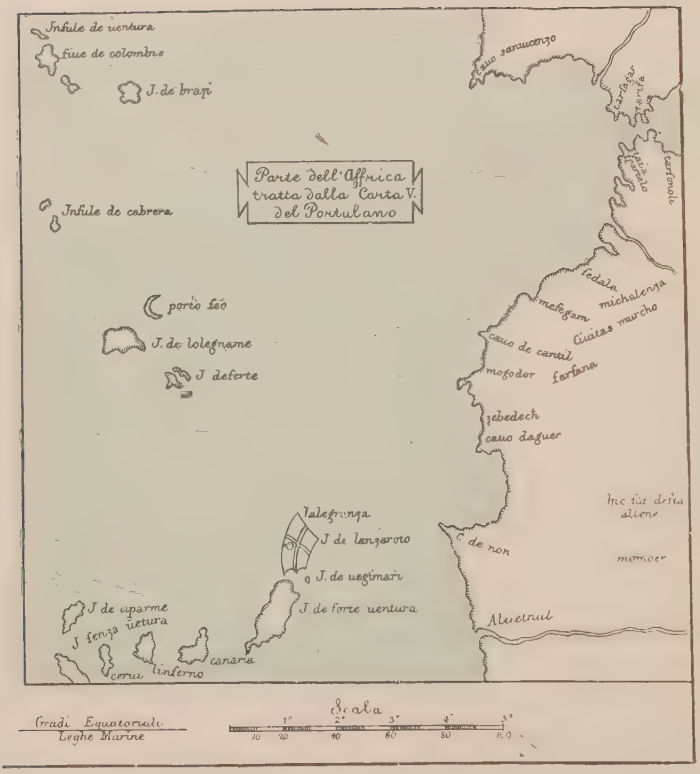
Ponta de São Lourenço.—At the point where the course of the ship was changed, the eastern extremity of the island, Zargo named a great rocky projection in the sea "Ponta de São Lourenço," in honour of one of the companions on the voyage who bore the latter family name.[1] The great mountain-chain lifted its summits forbiddingly into the clouds, and mighty cliffs rose skyward at the water's edge. Approaching nearer, rolling tracts of forest land were visible, and splashing

[1] Chapter III., Distinguished Madeiran Colonists, (name) Miranda.

and sparkling water-falls glistened among the luxuriant growths of trees and plants. As evening approached the ship entered a small bay, which Zargo felt assured must be the scene of the island romance. Morales felt equally confident. That night Zargo and some of his followers went ashore with torches, but could find no trace of that for which they were in search. So they returned aboard ship and went ashore again the following morning. As they walked up the beach Zargo was inspired by the idea that it was here that, years gone by, Anna d'Arfet and her unfortunate lover had landed after their perilous voyage.

The Grave of the Lovers is discovered.—After a brief search they found an old, vine-covered cross, and beside it a high mound overgrown by tall, wavy grass. Upon the cross was, in rude inscription, a brief history of the adventures and death of Robert à Machin and Anna d'Arfet. When Zargo read the request engraved upon the cross,—that any Christians who might settle there at a future time would build a church on the spot of burial,—he was greatly moved.

Zargo builds a Chapel to the Memory of the Prediscoverers.—Over the grave of Robert and Anna



V ebi gracia p̃ma luna de o̊ c̊ce l᷑i fecit ſiue fuit noua:
ad dies. n vu menſ ianuarÿ. ad ☌ ☽ z ponta dccc. ui inifto.
canſedaiõ paret. zad dieb ☽ februarÿ. luna buit dies ☽v. nade in tabula iſta,
in numero ☽v ſub menſ ianuarÿ iuenies. cancer. uñ in cànc̃ ecc̃ luna. z i gradib ☽v.

A Section of the Medici Map, from the Laurentian Portulano, dated 1351, and containing an outline in the central left-hand section of a group of islands now known as the Madeiras.

a chapel[1] was erected, which existed until the early part of the present century, and which has since been rebuilt. Within the chapel is preserved a miniature cross of cedar-wood, said to have been made from pieces of the cross which first marked the spot. The grassy valley and the village that gradually grew around the chapel are both called Machico,[2] in memory of Robert à Machin.

The Medici Map.—During the years 1317–1351 several Portuguese vessels, piloted by Italians, visited the Azoreś and the Canaries; and it seems that they must also have touched at the Madeiras, for this island group, together with those first named, is roughly outlined upon a chart known as the Medici Map, made in 1351, and now in the possession of the Laurentian library in Florence.

In Mr. R. H. Major's work, "The Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator," published in London in the year 1868, there is an excellent copy of this map, and a photographed copy is to be seen in the British

[1] Chapter VIII., Capella of Nosso Senhor de Milagres.

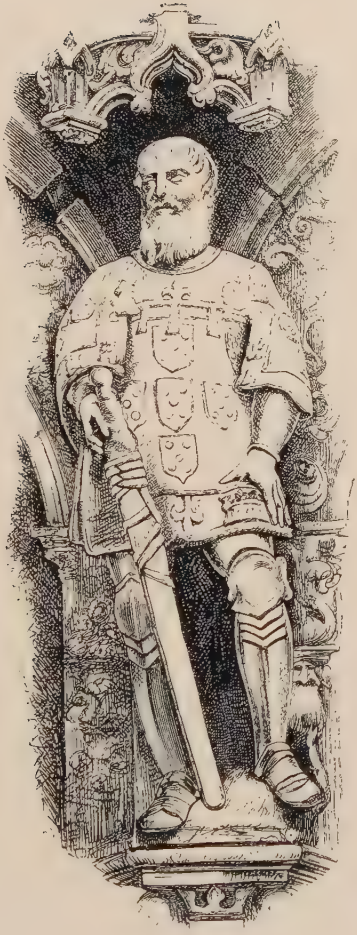
[2] Chapter VIII., Machico.

Museum. The portion of the map on which the Madeiras are shown is here reproduced.

It was about the latter part of the year 1346 that Madeira was visited by Robert à Machin. And, as most of the historians of the fourteenth century agree that the existence of the Madeiras was first made known to Zargo through the news of the romantic tragedy of Machin, the chart drawn in 1351 must have been lost for a while, if it was not a forgery, or at least have escaped the notice of the Portuguese authorities and of Prince Henry, until after the official discovery of the islands by Zargo.

Life of Prince Henry the Navigator.—The eminent explorer returned to his prince with a full report of his discovery of the great Madeiran Isle. The noble Henry was overjoyed at the news. It was the first real victory which he had gained over his many political enemies, who strenuously opposed his expenditure of money in the equipment of fruitless exploring expeditions.[1]

[1] Prince Henry was Grand Master of "The Military Order of Christ" (see Chapter XII. for a description of this organization), and from the plentiful revenue received into its treasury for public use he gathered the necessary funds for



PRINCE HENRY.

FROM A STATUE OVER AN ENTRANCE TO THE MONASTERY AT BELEM, PORTUGAL.

Discovery of Porto Santo

The prince, who had spent the first part of his early manhood in leading expeditions against the Moors, had while in Morocco acquired a love for travel, adventure, and discovery. So when he returned home, having made a worthy record for himself in battle, he had already resolved to put his newly found interest to a good use. In furtherance of this intention he had established himself in the old, southern province of Algarve, Portugal, over which his father made him governor. Here, on the promontory of Sagres, he had erected an observatory and gathered about him the leading navigators, explorers, and astronomers of the day, who worked under his direction. And Madeira was the prince's first noteworthy discovery!

He was not long in raising the funds for the fitting out of a new expedition to his treasure island. In 1425 a colonizing expedition, headed

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the fitting out of his expeditions. It was his patriotic and enterprising plan, in the carrying out of which he was during his lifetime in a measure successful, to establish the power of Portugal in the furthermost quarters of the unknown world, and thus to build for her a universal strength such as England now possesses.

by Zargo, Tristam Vaz Teixeyra (old spelling, see Chapter III., Distinguished Madeiran Colonists, Teixeira), and Bartholomeu Perestrello, was sent thither.

Porto Santo's First Governor.—As stated in the previous chapter, Perestrello, an Italian sea-captain in the Portuguese service, was appointed governor over the early settlers of Porto Santo.

Courtship of Columbus.—The great Christopher Columbus, while attending a religious ceremony in the chapel of the convent of All Saints, at Lisbon, saw for the first time and became entranced with the beauty of a certain maiden, to whom he soon secured an introduction. She was the daughter of Bartholomeu Perestrello, and had been sent to complete her education at the Lisbon convent.

The laws of that institution prohibited its inmates from receiving the attentions of the sterner sex. So Columbus was obliged to bide the return of Menina[1] Perestrello to her island home, to

[1] Menina, the Portuguese for infant or child, applies to all unmarried women, and is prefaced to the woman's name in place of Miss. See Chapter XIV., last paragraph preceding "Good Manners."

which he followed and there wooed the fair lady. Her father, the governor, had died in 1457, leaving his second wife, Isabella Moñiz, to care for their only daughter, Philippa Moñiz.

Columbus weds Perestrello's Daughter.—Christopher, being a gallant gentleman, of courtly grace and bearing, won the heart of the lady of his choice, and married her in the year 1473.

Columbus a Resident in the Madeiras.—The couple spent their early married life first in Porto Santo[1] and later in Madeira. During this time, Portuguese history says, Columbus made several voyages to the Guinea Coast.

It is related that, in 1486, a Biscayan vessel drifted storm-battered into Funchal Bay; and that its crew, who were famine stricken to a state of utter helplessness, were taken ashore and cared for by Columbus. But so enfeebled had they become by their sufferings and privations that efforts

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[1] It seems an odd and, at the same time, a romantic coincidence that Columbus first met the lady who became his wife in the chapel of All Saints, and that they lived, when first married, in the Island of the Port of Saints, so called in honour of its discovery on All-Saints'-Day.

to restore them to health were in vain, and, one after another, they all expired.

A Coincidence that led to the Discovery of America.—In token of his appreciation of the kindnesses rendered to himself and his comrades, the dying pilot bequeathed to Columbus his various charts and papers. The alert explorer found these to contain much information concerning foreign and little-known lands, together with valuable hints as to the best modes of procedure in the quest for unknown territory. It was from a study of these charts and papers, many historians believe, that Columbus was led to the conclusion that there existed land beyond the western ocean.[1]

Columbus's House.—In the Rua Direita there stood, until very recently, a house in which there is but little doubt that Columbus had his residence. It was built originally by one Jean d'Esmenaut, a Fleming, who, tradition says, spent much time with Columbus in Funchal.

The Duke de Veragua.—When the Duke de Veragua and his family visited the United States

[1] Dr. Gaspar Fructuoso was one of the supporters of this theory, and his argument in "As Saudades da Terra," his comprehensive work written in 1590, is able and convincing.

A WINDOW IN THE FUNCHAL RESIDENCE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

in 1893, the writer became quite well acquainted with the son, then a handsome lad about fourteen years of age. His name was Cristobal Colon y Aguilere, or, Anglicised, Christopher Columbus-Aguilere.

As it will doubtless be recalled, for the American press was ever reiterating the fact during the period of the Columbus family's sojourn in this country, this same Christopher Columbus, the present Duke of Veragua's son, is the direct male descendant of the old-time Genoese sea-captain, husband of Governor Perestrello's daughter and discoverer of the American Continent, Christopher Columbus.

Christopher Columbus-Aguilere.—Below is the signature of the present Christopher Columbus, as he wrote it in the author's autograph album:

The Veragua family live in Spain, and the Duke de Veragua has landed estates in the mountains some hours' journey from Madrid. Since the family have met with financial reverses they have spent most of their time on these estates,

INSTITUTE

The duke and duchess have two children,—the son above mentioned and a daughter who was married about seven years ago. Aguilere is the family name of the Duchess of Veragua.

Let us now return to Zargo and his expedition. It was about June 15 that Zargo re-embarked on a further tour of exploration. He found that he could note the conformation of the coast more carefully by entering a row-boat and following in the wake of the vessel.

Discovery and Naming of Porto do Seixo.—He continued westward until he came to a place where a number of springs of fresh water poured from a rock into the sea. He and his party landed and regaled themselves by long and deep libations from this sparkling fluid, and Zargo named the place Porto do Seixo. To-day this place is highly renowned for the purity of its water, which is carried to Santa Cruz.

The explorers re-entered their small boats and soon came to another inlet fronted by a fine, open beach. A number of old trees had been blown down by the violence of some recent wind-storm, and Zargo caused a cross to be made of a couple

of the trees and set upright. He then named the place Santa Cruz.

Thus they proceeded, paddling anon over the quiet summer sea, and sometimes stopping to name a bay, a mountain, or a river. Once they were obliged to sail around a precipitous cape, from which a great flock of tern soared and flew about them, seemingly delighted at their approach, and utterly fearless, for they perched upon the boats and upon the navigators. Zargo named this prominence Cabo do Garajão (Cape of Tern).

The explorers went ashore on the farther side of the cape and proceeded westward across an expanse of open, rolling country. At a place where the mountains enclosed a verdant valley, except towards the coast, which was bordered by a pebbly beach, and where three rivers[1] crossed seaward, the explorers paused. Zargo decided that this should be the site for the principal city. He then and there named it Funchal, after the fennel (funcho) that covered the ground in great luxuriance in all directions.

Cabo Girão.—On the following day the party returned to their boats and again proceeded west-

[1] Chapter XVII., Ribeiros.

ward for about three miles. At the place where they turned there was a mighty precipice, and this Zargo named *Cabo Girão*,[1]—*Cabo* being Portuguese for Cape, and *Girão* being derived from the Portuguese word *giro*, "turn"—(from the same root as the English "gyrate").

Soon after returning to Machico, the party set sail for the mother country to make full report to their royal master, Prince Henry. Zargo deemed it expedient to denude certain portions of the island of their impenetrable forests, in order that settlers might find cleared land whereon to build and cultivate, and he advised destroying the timber by fire at the place that he had named for settlement. It is, indeed, a misfortune that the noble prince gave his consent to Zargo's plan, for, as Portuguese history tells us, the fire, once begun, burned for seven years. In any event, there are few trees on the island to-day, excepting some small forests in the interior.[2]

[1] Cabo Girão has since been found to be the second highest sea-cliff in the world, and more is told of it in Chapter IX., *Cabo Girão*.

[2] Chapter IV., The Seven Years' Fire; Chapter XX., Trees.

ZARGO'S TOMB.

CHAPTER III

THE SETTLEMENT OF MADEIRA

Zargo is knighted.—It was not until after Madeira had been officially made a colony of Portugal in the year 1425, as stated in the previous chapter, that it began to be colonized. Zargo was knighted by the king, and three young bloods of the nobility were commanded by the king to repair to Madeira and there to marry Zargo's three daughters. Large grants in the new island were made to the newly wedded couples, and Zargo was appointed governor of the island, which position he occupied for forty years. A number of the leading families in Funchal are descendants of Zargo's daughters who married the noblemen.

Where Zargo is buried.—Zargo's remains are interred in the church adjacent to the Santa Clara Convent.

Near the Leper Hospital of São Lazaro[1] is an

[1] Chapter VII., Leprosy, and the Leper Hospital.

old, crumbling, deserted chapel, the Chapel of Santa Catarina, which was erected by Senhora Gonçalvez, the wife of Zargo.

Adam and Eve.—The first Madeiran-born children were twins, to whom the names of Adam and Eve were given. They were the offspring of the wife of one Gonçallo Ayres Ferreira. Ferreira was one of the companions of Zargo when that explorer discovered Madeira, and he subsequently took his wife to Funchal.

Colonization of Madeira.—At first Madeira had only a few straggling settlers, but by 1453 the new island had attracted the attention of the European colonizing countries to such an extent that people began to pour in from Spain, Italy, and Holland. Moors also came, and Negro slaves escaped thither from Africa and from the Canaries.

Best Family Names To-day.—Various names prominent in the history of those times are borne by the Madeirans of rank of the present day. At the period of the first influx to the new island special inducements to colonists of noble birth were offered by the Portuguese government. By order of the prince, the earliest high-born immigrants were given large grants of land and the

assurance that their names should be recorded and handed down to posterity.

The appended list is taken from Dr. Azevedo's edition of Gaspar Fructuoso's work entitled "As Saudades da Terra," and contains the names of those first noble colonists; most of these names exist at the present day, and are the leading family names in Madeira. The list as appended is contained in the back of Miss Ellen M. Taylor's comprehensive treatise, "Madeira: Its Scenery and how to see it."

Distinguished Madeiran Colonists.—ABREU. This family, from Portugal, settled in Madeira and had grants at the *Arco da Calhêta*, and it became a môrgado (entail) in 1545.

ACHIOLI, *or* ACCIAIOLI. Simon Achioli, from a distinguished Florentine family, settled in 1515.

AGRELLA. Fernão Alvaro d'Agrella, in 1480.

AGUIAR. One of the first settlers was Diogo Affonso d'Aguiar, early in the fifteenth century.

ALBUQUERQUE. First mentioned in 1570.

ALDROMAR. Biscayan, in 1500.

ALLEMÃO. Henrique Allemão, or Henry the German, supposed to have been a Polish prince. Large tracts of land at Magdalena were granted to him by Prince Henry and confirmed to him by D. Affonso in 1457.

ALMADA. Pedro de Almada settled about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was a nephew of the celebrated Conde de Abranches. In recognition of good service rendered, the King of England conferred on him the order of the Garter in 1501.

ALMEIDA. Constança Rodriguez de Almeida was wife of João Gonçalvez Zargo. Amador de Almeida was given a grant of arms in 1538.

ALVARES. Luiz Alvares da Costa founded the monastery of St. Francis in Funchal in 1473.

AMARAL. Francisco d'Amaral, Machico, 1557.

AMIL. Settled early in the fifteenth century. In Dom Manoel's time João Fernandez de Amil was entrusted with the building of the hospital in Funchal in 1501.

ANDRADE. Early in the fifteenth century.

ANNES. Early in the fifteenth century. Founded the chapel of São Bartholomeu in Funchal, now demolished.

ARAGÃO. From D. Pedro de Aragão, brother of Isabel of Castile.

ARANHA. From one of this family Becco dos Aranhas was named.

ARAUJO. About the end of the fifteenth century.

ARCO. From João Fernandez de Andrade, a Galician, who took the name of Arco after founding the chapel of São Braz at Arco de Calhêta.

ARNÃO. From William Arnold, who accompanied Philippa, Queen of John I., to Portugal.

ATAIDE. His daughter married the third captain of Funchal.

Athouguia. One of the first settlers. The parish of Athouguia at Calhêta retains his name.

Ayres. Gonçallo Ayres Ferreira, one of the companions of Zargo, was father of Adão Gonçalvez, the first Madeira-born boy, who built the original Mount Church.

Azevedo. From Manoel Faria de Azevedo, who was wrecked at Madeira on his voyage to India from Portugal.

Azinhal. From Estevão do Azinhal in 1471.

Baptista. From Messer Baptista, a Genoese settler in 1480.

Barboza. Pedro Barboza married Donna Helena de Menezes, heiress of Garcia Moniz, Môrgado of Caniço.

Barradas. In 1573 Antonio Barradas was the notary of the hospital of Funchal.

Barreto. Two soldiers in this family distinguished themselves in Tangier.

Barros. One of the earliest colonists.

Bayão. From D. Arnaldo Bayão, Belchior Bayão, among the first settlers.

Beringuer. From Pedro Beringuer de Lemilhana, of Valencia, a noble of the Spanish court; came to Madeira in 1480.

Bettencourt. From Henrique and Gaspar de Bettencourt, French cavaliers, who in 1450 came to Madeira with their uncle Maciot de Bettencourt, after he sold his possessions, the Canary Islands, to Prince Henry.

Borges. From Duarte Borges, a noble, in 1538.

Botelho. From a gentleman of the bed-chamber of the

Infante D. Luiz—Francisco Botelho de Andrade, one of whose sons perished at Tangier with D. Sebastian.

Braga. João de Braga was one of the first colonists.

Branco. Diogo Branco, great benefactor to the hospital.

Brandão. Duarte Brandão, in the reign of D. John II.

Braz. Fernão Braz, a member of the town council in 1471.

Brito. From Pedro de Brito de Oliveira Pestana, who came to Madeira in 1470.

Brum. From Paulo Brum, a Frenchman.

Cabral. From a noble of Prince Henry's household in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Cahus. From Jean Cahus, a Frenchman, in 1580.

Caires, *or* Cairos. An old and noble name. Constantino de Cairos of Madeira is mentioned in old records as having been a valiant soldier in India.

Caldeira. One of the first colonists. Settled at Camara de Lobos.

Camara. João Gonçalvez Zargo took the additional surname of Da Camara, which, as well as the arms granted by Prince Henry, was confirmed by King Affonso V. in 1460.

Camello. Settled in Madeira in 1471.

Canha. From Ruy Pires de Canha, one of the earliest colonists. The parish of the Canhas derives its name from him. He built the first church there.

Cardozo. An old Portuguese name. Nuno Fernandez Cardozo was Môrgado of Gaula.

Carvalhal. From Lopo de Carvalhal.

Carvalho. From Antão Alvarez de Carvalho, one of the first settlers.

Castel-Branco. From D. Guiomar de Castel-Branco, who died in 1629, leaving a large estate to the church at Ribeira Brava.

Castello-Branco. A. D. João de Noronha Castello-Branco distinguished himself against the Moors.

Castro. From Diogo Fernandez de Castro, in the reign of D. João II.

Catanho. From Kyrio and Raphael Catanho, Genoese; the former had been captain of the body-guard of Francis I. of France.

Cezar. From a Genoese, brother to André Cezar, celebrated in history.

Chaves. Martin de Chaves, an early settler in 1471.

Cidrão. From João Cidrão, a citizen in 1448. One of the town bridges bears his name.

Cisneiro. From D. Francisco Cisneiro, of Toledo, captain of one of the companies of Spanish troops who took possession of Madeira in 1584.

Coelho. One of the first colonists.

Correia. From Alvaro Affonso Correia, gentleman of the bed-chamber of the first Duke of Bragança. He built the church of N. S. do Calhau, and died in 1490.

Cortez. From Manoel Cortez, of Oporto, in 1615.

Costa. From Luiz Alvarez da Costa. He founded the convent of São Francisco in Funchal.

Couto. Founder of the chapel at Santa Amaro.

Cunha. One of the first settlers.

D'Eça *or* De Sá. Donna Joanna d'Eça was first lady of

the bed-chamber to Queen Catherine of Bragança, wife of Charles II. of England.

Doria. From Estevão Annes Cinta Doria, a Genoese noble, in 1480.

Drummond. From John Drummond, son of Sir John Drummond, Lord of Stobhall, brother of Annabella, Queen of Robert III. of Scotland. Authentic documents prove that this John Drummond came to Madeira in 1425, evidently as a refugee, as it was not until on his death-bed that he revealed his real name. Up to that time he went by the name of "João Escocio," or John the Scot. He married Branca Affonso, sister of the first vicar of Santa Cruz. His descendants are numerous at present in Madeira. The present head of the family is the Môrgado d'Aragão.

Duro. From Manoel Mendes de Duro.

Escobar. From Pedro de Escobar, a Spaniard, who settled in Madeira in 1500.

Esmeraldo. From Jean d'Esmenaut, a Fleming, in 1480, who built the great mansion where Columbus stayed in Rua do Esmeraldo.

Espinola. From Leonardo and Antonio Spinola, Genoese, of the family of Spinola, celebrated in history.

Faria. From Braz Gil de Faria, an early settler near Camara de Lobos.

Favilla. From Fernão Favilla, a noble of the court of D. Manoel, early in the sixteenth century.

Fernandez. One of the first names in lists of colonists.

Ferreira. From Braz Ferreira, who died in 1493.

The Settlement of Madeira

Figueira. From Gonçallo Figueira, who came from Galicia in the reign of King Fernando. Alvaro Figueira was the first of the name who came to Madeira.

Figueirôa. From Pedro de Figueirôa, settled at Machico and Santa Cruz early in the sixteenth century.

Florença. From João Salvati, a Florentine who, concerned in the conspiracy against the Medicis, fled to Madeira in 1478, where his descendants are known by the name of Florença.

França. From André de França, a Polish gentleman, who came to Madeira in 1450. His son, João de França, built the church of N. S. da Graça at the Estreito da Calhêta.

Frazão. From Pedro Frazão, who was settled in Madeira in 1532.

Freitas. From Gonçallo de Freitas, one of D. Fernando's court; also from João Rodriguez de Freitas of Algarve, who married the widow of Henrique Allemão, the Polish prince, Môrgado of Magdalena.

Frias. From Romeu de Frias, an Italian, whose lands retain his name.

Galhardo. From a Frenchman named Gaillard.

Gama. From Lourenço Vaz Perreira de Gama.

Gil. From Vasco Gil, a man of some note in Funchal in 1472. His lands retain his name.

Giraldes. From Pietro Giraldes, a Florentine, who founded a hospital at Calhêta in 1535.

Goës. From Don Anião da Astrada, Senhor de Goës in Asturia.

Gomez. From João Gomez, one of Prince Henry's pages.

Gonçalvez. From João Gonçalvez Zargo, the discoverer of Madeira, and also from other colonists of the name of Gonçalvez.

Gramacho. From Ruy Gramacho, a noble.

Henriques. From D. João Henriques, third son of the Senhor d'Alcaçovas, chief huntsman of D. Affonso, D. João II., and D. Manoel, kings of Portugal in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Henriques de Noronha. From D. Garçia Henriques of Seville.

Heredia. From D. Antonio de Heredia, captain of the Spanish force sent to Madeira when Portugal was subject to Spain, in 1582.

Homem. From Garcia Homem de Sousa, who married Catharina Gonçalvez da Camara, daughter of Zargo. He was a noble of the household of D. Manoel.

Jaques. From Raphael Jaques, an English merchant, who settled in Funchal in 1570.

Jervis. From Richard Jervis, an Englishman, who settled in Funchal in 1660. The present representative of this family is the Môrgado Jervis.

Leal. One of the more ancient names of Madeira, especially at Porto da Cruz, where, on their property the Lombo dos Leaes, is the chapel of São João Nepomuceno.

Leme. From Martim Leme, a Flemish cavalier, who had been gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Emperor Maximilian, and came to Madeira in 1483.

Limoges. From the Frenchman Philippe Gentil de Limoges.

Lobo. From Pedro Lobo, a cavalier in Prince Henry's court. It was he who brought the letter from D. Beatrix and the Vicar of Thomar, forbidding the Madeirense to obey the Bishop of Tangier.

Lomelino. From two illustrious Genoese, Urbano and Baptista Lomelino, in 1470.

Macedo. From Martim Gonçalvez de Macedo, one of King John I.'s captains at the battle of Aljubarrota.

Mattos. An ancient name—begins with Luiz Fernandez de Mattos Coutinho, who came to Madeira in 1580. He was descended from the Kings of Leon.

Medinas. From an ancient Spanish family.

Mello. This family is connected with the Da Camaras and the Noronhas through Donna Branca de Mello.

Mendes. From Martim Mendes de Vasconcellos, who was one of the four nobles sent by King John I. to marry Zargo's four daughters.

Mialheiro, now Malheiro. From Pedro Gonçalvez Mialheiro, a Portuguese of noble family, in the fifteenth century.

Miranda. From João Lourenço de Miranda, one of Zargo's companions on his first voyage to Madeira, and after whom the Ponta de São Lourenço is named.

Mondragão. From João Rodrigues Mondragão, a Biscayan of noble family, who came in 1500.

Moniz. One of the first settlers in Madeira was Vasco Martim Moniz de Menezes.

Monteiro. Settled in Madeira during the reign of D. Sancho I.

Netto. From João Rodrigues Netto, a nobleman from Salamanca. He lived in Funchal, and had a street made that the procession of Corpus Christi might pass his house. The street is named Rua dos Nettos.

Noronha. Donna Maria de Noronha was wife to the second captain of Funchal. The Quinta dos Padres at Campanario was the property of this family.

Ornellas. From Alvaro de Ornellas, a noble of Prince Henry's court, one of the first colonists.

Perestrello. From Bartholomeu Perestrello, the first captain of Porto Santo.

Perry. From Joseph Perry, an English merchant, who settled in 1650.

Pimentel. From Pedro Pimentel, a noble of the royal household. Came to Madeira in 1470, and married Da. Izabel Drummond.

Pinto. From Lopo Fernandez Pinto, of noble descent. Came in 1500; had grants of the best lands at Santa Anna and the Ilha.

Polanco Salamanca. From Francisco de Salamanca Polanco, a native of Burgos, and one of the Spanish captains sent to Madeira in 1582.

Quintal. From Diogo da Costa do Quintal, who built the chapel of N. S. das Angustias on his estate.

Rego. From João de Rego, a noble of Algarve.

Rua. From Alvaro Annes da Rua, one of the first colonists, who died in 1471.

Sanha. From Manoel Affonso de Sanha, who had large grants of land from Ponta Delgada to the Lombada das Vaccas. He built the church at Ponta Delgada.

Sauvaire, now Sauvayre. From Honorato Sauvaire of Marseilles, who came to Madeira in 1660 as French consul.

Schomberg. Extinct. Their lands were at Ponta do Sol.

Spranger. From Adrian Spranger, a German, in 1600.

Teive. From Diogo de Teive, Prince Henry's squire, who built the first sugar-mill in Madeira.

Teixeira. From Branca Teixeira, who married Tristam Vaz, first captain of Machico. Her husband took the name of Teixeira, or Teixeyra, as it was originally spelled.

Uzel. From Ruy Vaz Uzel, a Frenchman who settled at Atabua.

Vargas. From Christovão Vargas, a Spaniard of noble family.

Vasconcellos. One of the oldest colonists.

Vizovi. From Robert Willoughby, an Englishman, whose name was changed to Vizovi. He came to Madeira from Portugal with his wife, Donna Antonia Coibem, in 1590. He was a knight of the Order of Christ in Portugal.

First two Settlements.—The first two settlements were at Funchal and Machico, and the next town built was Santa Cruz.[1] Ponta do Sol was also an early settlement, and during the first years of its history acquired a good local reputation for

[1] Chapter VIII., Santa Cruz.

the enterprise of its inhabitants. Weaving became and has continued to be a leading industry there; the hand-looms used to-day are as primitive as those employed two centuries ago. The weavers are women, who dye skilfully with colouring matters made from the wood, bark, and roots of certain trees. Logwood and copperas furnish various shades of purple and black; wild berberis supplies yellow; madder, red; and walnut, brown. The full-dress costume of a Madeiran country-lass is not complete without the exquisitely embroidered bodice that is best made by the natives of Ponta do Sol.

In a book recently published it is asserted that in the early days of its settlement "the island was divided into districts, which were fourteen in number, and are the same at the present day." This statement will be found to be at variance with the list of the nine Madeiran districts, or *concelhos*, as given in Chapter IX., under the heading "Administration." The author of the sentence just quoted evidently lost sight of the fact that even at non-progressive Madeira "the sun do move," as a celebrated coloured preacher once declared.

Changes in Administration.— The following changes have been made in the *concelhos* as originally created: The *concelhos* of MAGDALENA and RIBEIRA BRAVA have become *freguezias*, or subdivisions, of the *concelho* of PONTA DO SOL; PONTA DELGADA has become a *freguezia* of SÃO VICENTE; CAMPANARIO, a *freguezia* of CAMARA DE LOBOS; CANIÇO, of SANTA CRUZ; and PORTO DA CRUZ, of MACHICO. The *concelho* of SANTA ANNA is not mentioned by the author in question, while the foregoing places, now *freguezias*, are by her listed as *concelhos*.

CHAPTER IV

THE MODERN HISTORY OF THE MADEIRAS

Erection of the Cathedral.—Funchal was advanced to the rank of a city in 1508. It was in this year that the building of the Cathedral[1] was begun by King Manoel and at his expense. In 1514 the first bishop was appointed. No villages were started in the interior in the early days, for no roads had then been built, and the only means of getting to Funchal from the outlying districts was by the sea; but settlements were rapidly made at various places along the coast.

De Montluc raids Funchal.—During the administration of the fifth governor of Madeira, a great calamity befell the inhabitants of Funchal. It was in October, 1556, that Peyrot de Montluc,

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[1] For an account and history of the Cathedral, see Chapter V., The Cathedral Externally; Chapter XV., The Interior of the Cathedral.

son of Marshal de Montluc, a most bitter enemy of the Huguenots, was leading his fleet of war-vessels near Madeira, when a violent storm arose and drove his fleet into Praya Bay, some three miles west of Funchal. It occurred to the unprincipled leader, Montluc, that here would be an excellent place to recruit troops, for his ranks were somewhat depleted at this time. So he landed a force and marched to the city, where he and his band took up their abode for fifteen days, during which they burnt residences, pillaged churches, and robbed and murdered the inhabitants. The cruelties to which they subjected many worthy people were too horrible to record.

Murder of Father Roderigo and Nine of his Brotherhood.—Many of the sacred emblems of the church and gold and silver ornaments had been hidden away by Father Roderigo at the approach of the marauders. The latter seized the holy man and inflicted terrible tortures upon him in order to make him disclose the place in which he had hidden the valuables; but the priest, who was treasurer of the Brotherhood of the São Francisco Convent, would impart no information, and died in the midst of his agony. Chagrined by his

failure to secure the treasures of the priests, Montluc murdered all of the brotherhood who had not made their escape. There were nine of these unfortunates.

Gaspar Correa is put to Death.—In no amiable frame of mind, the blood-thirsty Frenchman led his men back towards the town. But, as he dashed down the mountain road, there was a puff of smoke from the wayside hedge, and Montluc stumbled to the ground from a wound in the leg. Whether Gaspar Correa, a prominent citizen, had fired the shot is not known, but it was he who owned the premises from which the shot had come, and so he was found and put to death.

Bombardment of the Cathedral.—The Cathedral of Funchal, which had but lately been finished, stood resplendent with a gold roof that glittered in the sunshine. Taking their leader on a litter, the marauders were for keeping him quiet, but he was now frenzied with pain and anger, and cried to his men to take him to the Cathedral. The rays from the roof flashed in his eyes and doubly maddened him. So the Cathedral was bombarded, the dead were torn from their graves, and the priests were put to the sword.

Assassination of Governor d'Ornellas.—A ship had been sent to Portugal with the news of the French attack, and with the request that troops be sent immediately to Funchal. Meanwhile, Snr. D'Ornellas, Governor of Madeira, was assassinated..

Death of De Montluc.—It was on the fifteenth day after the death of Father Roderigo that a rumor spread that a fleet of Portuguese men-of-war were sighted coming in to attack the French. A great fear seized Montluc's heart, and, mortification of his wound having set in, he expired. Then the invaders fled from the town and set sail in time to escape the avenging Portuguese war-ships.

Spanish Usurpation of Portugal.—At the time of the Castilian usurpation of Portugal, in the year 1580, the Madeiras fell into the hands of the Spaniards.[1] But when the Portuguese revolted in 1640, and succeeded in re-establishing their independence, they regained possession of the Madeiras.

Signification of Ilha da Madeira.—As before mentioned, *Ilha da Madeira*[2] means the island of

[1] Philip II., King of Spain, conquered Portugal.

[2] In the Bahama Islands there is a particular tree which goes by the name of *Madeira*. A stream two thousand miles

wood, and was so named, when discovered, because it was covered by dense forests.

The Seven Years' Fire.—When settlers came to the island they started a fire on the spot where the city of Funchal now stands, to make a clear-

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long, and which is the principal tributary of the Amazon River, is also called the *Madeira*, on account of the forests that cover its banks. Like the majority of Portuguese words, *Madeira* had a Latin origin. In Julius Cæsar's account of Britain there occurs the following statement: "*Materia cujusque generis, ut in Gallia est; præter fagum et abietem.*" Portuguese is frequently called the daughter of Latin, because of its remarkable similarity to the old Roman language. The termination *al*, in the names of some of the towns and villages of Madeira, is an abbreviation of the Latin adjectival suffix *alis*. Examples: Funchal, the locality of fennel; Fanal, a beacon; Curral, a fold for cattle; Fayal, where the faya-tree grows; Seixal, a place of willows.

Among the countless Portuguese words that show direct derivation from their so-called mother-tongue, the following names are met with by the visitor to Madeira: Porto (Lat., *portus*), a port; Vigia (Lat., *vigilia*), a watching-place; Paül (Lat., *palus*), a swamp; Ermida (Lat., *eremita*), a hermit. Names found among the native families—Pompius, Cæsar, Augusto, Numa Pompilio—are also suggestive of Roman days, and so are such appellations of places as Ignacio, Xavier, Romeiros, and Antonio.

NATIVE CHILDREN BATHING.

ing whereon to build and settle. As has been stated in the concluding paragraph of Chapter II., this fire burned for seven years. There are few trees on the island to-day, excepting where some small forests along the northern coast and in the central valleys still remain.[1]

Slavery.—At one period, in the early history of the island, slaves were brought from Africa and sold to the Madeirans. As early as 1552 there were some two thousand seven hundred slaves in Madeira, according to the famous old chronicler, Fructuoso. It was not until after a servile insurrection, in 1775, that slavery was abolished in Madeira by the decree of Pombal. The liberated negroes have since, from time to time, intermarried with the natives of European descent. The dark complexions and various peculiarities of race[2] and costume[3] to be observed among the lower classes of Portuguese colonists may thus be accounted for.

Race.—Furthermore, many of the Madeirans are reputed to have an admixture of Moorish

[1] Chapter XX., Trees.

[2] Chapter XIV., The Social Life.

[3] In Chapter XV., native costumes are described.

blood, first brought to the island by the pirates who at one time infested the Mediterranean, and who, when vanquished, are believed to have settled in Madeira in large numbers.

Captain Cook's Sojourn in Madeira.—Of the many noted travellers of by-gone years who sojourned in Madeira for a time, the celebrated English explorer, Captain James Cook, might especially be mentioned. He visited Funchal on his westward voyage of 1768, and while his ship, the Endeavour, lay at her moorings in Funchal Bay, an affront was offered to the British flag. There was a British frigate in the bay at the time: with that dauntless, loyal spirit that marks the character of the high-bred Englishman, Captain Cook promptly notified the frigate's commander that he was ready to join in a battle against the offenders. Fire was thereupon opened, and directed principally against the Loo Rock fort. The engagement was a short one, but the Madeirans were the sufferers, and learned a lesson that they did not soon forget. The official report of the fight was kept secret by governmental command, but it was chronicled by one Forster, and later made public.

Modern History of the Madeiras

Captain Cook called a second time at Madeira in 1772. In his subsequent account of this later visit he remarked upon the great number of blacks inhabiting the island, in the bondage of slavery and as freemen. It was but two years later that Pombal's decree was published for the emancipation of slavery in Madeira.

British Occupancy of Madeira.—In 1801 Madeira was occupied by British troops, and again in 1807 it became a British stronghold, which it remained during the invasion of Portugal by the French, and until the close of the Continental war in 1814.

Napoleon brought to Madeira.—The defeated Emperor Napoleon, as a prisoner of war, was brought to Madeira in 1815, before being conveyed to the island of St. Helena.

The Revolution of 1823.—Although usually chronicled in Portuguese history as a revolution, the situation at Madeira in 1823 was not such as in any way to warrant the view which the mother-country, Portugal, took of it. It was one of the many instances where the aims and views of the Madeirans have been wrongly misinterpreted by the people of the mother-country. Under the tuition of the priests the Madeirans had, long

before the year 1823, learned to regard the constitution of a free government as a transgression against the Divine will. Hence they rejoiced in bondage. But, notwithstanding this state of affairs in Madeira, reports came to Lisbon through some vengeance seeking politicians, in the year 1823, that Madeirans had risen in open rebellion against their home government.

In anticipation of a bloody contest regiments and artillery were hastily despatched by a fleet of vessels from the port of Lisbon to Funchal. Great was the astonishment of the troops on landing to find, instead of resistance, a great throng of people turned out to welcome them. Their arrival was considered an occasion appropriate for festivities in their honour; and the few malcontents from whom the rumors of an uprising had originated—and who had secretly planned to fire the blood of the natives, and hence to bring about an uprising, by bringing the troops down upon them—found themselves obliged to retire with the scant solace that "Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few," and in this case the few had no influence over the many. It was then unadvisable to further endeavour to incite the

natives to revolt. But the leaders of the newly landed Portuguese forces, unable to appreciate the quiet state of affairs which they had not looked for, became despotic. Under their regime the innocent were suspected and imprisoned. Depositions were taken in secret from accusers, thus allowing chances for false accusations and success in spiteful revenge. Those wishing independent government might have been able at this time to have created revolt had not the Madeirans been all-enduring and uncomplaining.

Civil Wars.—Madeira shared with the mother-country in the civil wars between retainers of the usurping king Dom Miguel and the party of Dom Pedro, which, soon after Dom Miguel's coronation, began in 1828 and lasted until the king resigned the throne in favour of Dom Pedro's daughter.

Coronation of Donna Maria.—Dom Pedro had made over whatever rights he himself possessed to the Portuguese crown to his daughter Donna Maria, who was crowned Queen of Portugal in the year 1833. Her father, however, died during the next year, and she herself died, in childbirth, in 1853.

Dom Pedro V., the Wise and Just Ruler.—Dom Pedro V. then acceded to the throne, and during his reign the Madeirans continued to enjoy the peace and prosperity which began after the retirement of Dom Miguel. Dom Pedro V. proved himself to be a man of intelligence and high aims, who showed great ability as a scholar, a statesman, and a ruler. The extraordinary interest and energy which he displayed in all undertakings to promote his country's welfare so endeared him to his people that his death, in 1861, was more deeply lamented than that of any of his predecessors.

Reign of Dom Luiz I.—He was succeeded, on November 11, 1861, by Dom Luiz I., under whose reign Madeira continued to share in a Portuguese epoch of peace.

The First Ocean Cable.—A highly important era in the history of Madeira was inaugurated by the establishment of telegraphic communication with the American and European continents. This great enterprise was successfully accomplished by the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, which, in the year 1874, laid lines from Pernambuco to Lisbon by way of St. Vincent, of the

Cape Verdes, and Madeira.[1] Many fêtes and festivities were held at Funchal in commemoration of this auspicious event, which marked the beginning of a new epoch in the progress of the Madeiras.

Dom Luiz died October 9, 1889,[2] and the writer, who was in Madeira at the time, witnessed a ceremony known as "the Breaking of the Crown,"[3] which takes place six weeks after the death of a Portuguese ruler, in all the various lands and provinces over which he has held sway during his lifetime.

Dom Carlos I., the Present King.—On the accession of Dom Carlos I., the elder son of Dom Luiz, a complication of difficulties arose. His great-uncle, Pedro II., the Emperor of Brazil, was dethroned, and a republican government was established in Brazil. This radical change in the form of government in the greatest of South American countries went into effect November 15, 1889, and, as soon as it became known in the mother-country, created an ominous stir in the

[1] Chapter XVI., Cable Communication.

[2] Chapter XIII., Despotic Law.

[3] Chapter XV., The Breaking of the Crown.

ranks of the Portuguese republican party, which had been for many years growing in numbers and influence.

Dethronement of the King is advocated.—The leaders of the party hailed the news of the new republic with great joy, holding that the event foreshadowed a similar change in the Portuguese government; and the democratic press of Lisbon recommended the dethronement of the new sovereign.

Victory for Dom Carlos.—But the king's retainers were stanch and loyal. During the writer's stay on the island, and shortly after the dethronement of the emperor, a Brazilian war-vessel put into Funchal Bay, flying the flag of the new government. The Governor of Madeira ordered that the new colours should not be recognised, and the captain of the Brazilian vessel was obliged to hoist the emperor's flag.

The African Question.—The African question presented another difficulty that arose to confront Dom Carlos. Serpa Pinto,[1] Brito Capello, and Roberto Ivens returned to Lisbon after making a thorough study of the geography of Africa.

[1] Chapter XIII., British Monopoly of the Commerce.

The original Portuguese settlements at Angola and Mozambique had been merely ports for the convenience of the national maritime commerce; and the trouble which had been brewing for years with the English over the question as to how much of the interior back of the Portuguese coast settlements rightly belonged to Portugal came to a head. The English, who controlled adjoining provinces, claimed that the Portuguese had not attended to the settlement or civilization of the portions of the interior which they claimed, and by their superior power the English gained much of their ground. The high spirit of the Portuguese was wounded not only by the painful contrast between their past greatness and their present weakness, but also by the stand which the English government and people, their ancient allies, now took towards them: the London press was highly antagonistic.

The Portuguese Historians, and their Patriotic Pride.—A national pride instilled by the modern Portuguese historians, who are ever at great pains to keep the glories of old Portugal well in the remembrance of the present generation, causes the people to be quick to resent any infringement

upon their rights, and to adhere to their independence and "cry down" "Iberianism." When the tidings of England's supremacy in regard to the African question reached Madeira, the more turbulent natives of Portuguese descent were stirred to such bitter resentment against the English residents as to lead them in some cases to acts of personal violence and to rioting;[1] but peaceable relations with the colonists, on whose wealth and enterprise the islanders principally rely for maintenance, were quickly resumed.

The Present Queen.—Dom Carlos I., the present king, was born September 28, 1863. He married on May 22, 1886, before his accession, the Princess Marie Amélie de Bourbon, eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris. Both king and queen have the same natal day.[2] The now Heir Apparent, Prince Royal, Luiz Filippe, Duque of Braganza, was born March 21, 1887. Despite the fact that Portugal is a comparatively small kingdom, the ruler, Dom Carlos I, is pos-

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[1] Chapter XIII., The Fight of 1889.

[2] Chapter XVI., Letter from United States Consul Jones to the Writer, Natal Day of the King and Queen.

sessed of a greater number of titles than any other living sovereign.

The Queen's Character.—Her Majesty is a young woman of thirty-five years of age, queenly, accomplished, and possessed of a rarely dashing and daring spirit. She is broad minded, charitable, a great student, and has many wide and varied interests for the welfare of her people. During the past several years she has been pursuing the study of medicine, and she recently established a public clinic at the Royal Palace in Lisbon. Queen Marie Amélie is withal athletic and takes infinite pleasure in various forms of physical exercise. She is a very fine swimmer: Indeed a humble fisherman near Lisbon owes his life to a daring deed she recently performed. This happened in the following manner:

For some time past the royal family had been staying at Cascaes, a short distance west of Lisbon, and a favourite resort during the bathing season. One day in the latter part of October of the past year (1900) a fisherman named Catalão, having just landed the queen from a row-boat, was turning his little craft around, when it suddenly capsized and he fell into the water. Her Majesty,

without an instant's hesitation, plunged into the sea and reached Catalão, who was sinking. Two fishermen, who were near by, rushed to her assistance and the man was taken ashore; it was found that one of his legs was broken. Catalão was carried to the royal residence, where he received every care.

The King's Character.—The king is an able man, and he surely needs to be to solve wisely the knotty problems which constantly confront him. He has a noble bearing, is possessed of courage and determination, and, like the queen, is physically as well as mentally active. A devotee of athletics, he was, before his accession, fond of taking a minor part in bull-fights.[1] On such occasions he invariably preserved his incognito. It is related in court circles that he once undertook the chief part in a bull-fight, a lady having dared him to do so, and nearly lost his life. As he was endeavouring to avoid an onslaught of the maddened bull, he slipped and fell. Fortunately, the cries of the spectators, many of whom knew the king, diverted the beast's attention for a moment; and in that moment Dom Carlos managed

[1] Chapter XV., Bull-Fighting.

to scramble up and make a rush for the barricade, which he cleared just in time to escape being gored to death. The king is quoted as having said that he "did those twenty yards in record time, and the bull was a good second."

Why Madeira is Especially Interesting to the World.—Of recent years Madeira has become especially interesting to the world not only on account of its famous wines,[1] but also because of its salubrious atmosphere, which is remarkably curative for invalids;[2] its usefulness as a port of call for steamers from all parts of the world;[3] and withal its marvellous beauty as an island gem amid ever-shining seas.

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[1] Chapter XXIII., The Vine and the Wine.

[2] Chapter XVI., A Watering-Place and Health Resort; Chapter XI., Warning to the Invalid.

[3] Chapter VI., All about Steamship Routes; Chapter XVI., Steamers to Madeira.

Part III

Travel and Sight-Seeing

PANORAMA OF FUNCHAL—SECTION I.

PANORAMA OF FUNCHAL—SECTION II.

PANORAMA OF FUNCHAL—SECTION III.

PANORAMA OF FUNCHAL—SECTION IV.

CHAPTER V

LANDING AT MADEIRA

Madeira from the Sea.—The approach to Madeira by ship in fair weather affords one of the most sublime and beautiful spectacles to be witnessed anywhere in the world. Before the sea-weary vision the verdant mountain isle towers in a glistening haze, and appears like some realm of enchantment that might readily be looked upon as the Kingdom of Neptune.

In Funchal Bay.—It is only when the ship enters the bay[1] and draws near to a white and yellow city, stretching inland from a curving beach through a valley and up the gentle slopes of surrounding hills, that the wondering beholder can fully realize that he has come to a habitation of men, and not of gods or of water-sprites. Be-

[1] Chapter XVI., Letter from United States Consul Jones to the Writer, The Bay and its Shipping.

yond the hill-enclosed city the mountains rise precipitously in countless ranges, and lift their snowy[1] summits into regions of mist. Fleecy clouds, drifting across the rays of the sun, cause a play of strange shadows upon these monsters of earth and rock.

Enterprising Natives.—But from this spectacle the traveller turns when there rises a din of wrangling voices near at hand, and the decks become transformed into the stalls of a bazaar. For the vessel has been surrounded by small crafts, in many of which natives have come with various wares to sell to the passengers. Embroidery, basket-work, and other products of native industry are offered, and tropical fruits and flowers are displayed in rich profusion.

Native Swimmers.—Under the vessel's side and scudding about among the scows of the merchantmen are to be seen the tiny egg-shell boats of the swimmers,—swarthy, black-haired fellows, almost naked, and with shiny, olive-coloured skins. They float and pose upon the billows or squat at the edges of their little crafts, all gesticulating and making grimaces like monkeys the

[1] Chapter IX., Snow.

while, and blending clamorous shouts with the ware-crying voices of the trades-people. It can be seen that the swimmers are holding themselves poised for immediate diving, and, though their cries may sound like unintelligible gibberish to the ear unfamiliar with Portuguese, their meaning, nevertheless, is quickly conveyed by their violent gestures. So the amusement-seeking passenger tosses a coin overboard to see a dozen lithe forms plunge into the water and contest below the surface for the coveted prize. They have no fear of sharks, which are rarely seen off the southern coast, though, the water being remarkably clear and the subtropical sun's rays almost perpendicular and as penetrating as a submarine search-light's, many other varieties of monster fish are to be seen gliding about at no great depth. As the health and custom-house officers are tardy callers, and as no one can leave the ship until after their arrival, many passengers join in the pastime of coin-tossing. Then the swimmers form groups apart to avoid collisions, and to occupy the various positions advantageous for securing coins. As each individual seeks to attract the attention of the coin-tossers to him-

self and to drown the voices of his comrades by the loudness of his own shout, the result is a bedlam. It is timely here to remark that the Madeirans are world-famous swimmers: the daring feats which they perform in the water can nowhere be surpassed.

Where Sharks abound.—Off the northern coast of the island, where ground-sharks,[1] the most dangerous species of the shark family, frequent the water, natives have been known to swim while grasping unsheathed daggers, and to attack and despatch the man-eater as it turns on its side to bite its venturesome assailants in twain.

Deep-Sea Divers.—Again, it is authoritatively recorded that two of these fellows bravely rescued a vessel that had been storm-driven against some rocks. With the water pouring in through a hole in her hull, the vessel had begun to sink, when they volunteered to try and save her. No divers' armour did they have to put on, but, instead, they stripped their bodies to nakedness, and, grasping bales of oakum, sprang into the turbulent sea. Ere they reappeared above the surface the vessel had righted herself upon an even keel

[1] Chapter XXVI., Marine Varieties of Fish.

and ceased to founder. For the natives had dived to the place of the leak and pushed their wadding against it, when the powerful suction of the inrushing water drew it into the hole with such force as effectually to plug it until the crew could drain the hull of its briny flood and complete the caulking from within.

The divers about the newly arrived ship perform many skilful antics, and at length one, more daring than his comrades, volunteers, for a shilling, to dive from midway up the mast, clear of the ship, into the water, and under the hull. The amount he asks for is tendered by the passengers, and he thereupon clambers with monkey-like agility on to the decks and up into the rigging. When he reaches the position whence he has promised to take his long leap, he poises himself, then sways forward and speeds head-first into the air. Clearing the vessel's side by a hair's breadth, he cleaves the water with scarce a splash, and vanishes so swiftly that an onlooker of the instant might be deceived into thinking he had witnessed the disappearance of an arrow sent from the bow of an archer. The ship's passengers who have watched the entire performance

rush across the deck, where they await the reappearance of the diver. After about a minute and a half of breathless suspense the fellow lifts up his head unconcernedly to announce the accomplishment of his feat.

Health Officers and Hotel Agents.—On the arrival of the health officers the hotel proprietors promptly come alongside in row-boats propelled by swarthy oarsmen. For, as Funchal is provided with no wharves, vessels cast anchor a few hundred yards distant from the city front and unload cargoes and passengers into crafts provided for their conveyance to the shore.

Landing in Former Days.—In earlier days it was the custom to land passengers in long boats. These were beached on the breakers' crest and pulled clear of the dashing spray by means of a rope thrown over the projecting prow and attached at the other end to a yoke of oxen. But when, as not infrequently occurred, the oxen failed to respond at the right instant to the goads of their drivers, the wave, in the wake of the breaker on whose crest the boat had been safely borne, curled and broke upon the passengers, sometimes giving them a thorough drenching.

LOO ROCK FORT AND THE NEW BREAKWATER.

Present Manner of Landing.—The method of receiving visitors to the island has recently been much improved by the construction of a small pier[1] at the new breakwater.[2] Here passengers can be landed in the roughest weather without undergoing any risk of the unwelcome bath to which formerly they were often subjected.

The Custom-House.—Having decided upon the hotel[3] which promises to afford the most suitable and satisfactory accommodations for one's self and party, the prospective guest does well to place his (or her) various articles of luggage in charge of the hotel proprietor or agent, who invariably comes aboard the ship, and who can be of considerable service in passing things through the custom-house. The guests who entrust their keys to the hotel representative are saved the trouble of having to appear at the custom-house in person, and can upon landing proceed to their destination without delay. After having been conveyed to the shore, all baggage is taken direct

[1] Chapter XVI., Letter from United States Consul Jones to the Writer, The New Pier.

[2] Ibidem, The Breakwater.

[3] See Chapter VI., Hotels.

to the custom-house and promptly examined. The charges are light. Table-linen, bed-linen, made-up clothing, and various articles of wearing-apparel *that have been in use* pass freely when brought with the passenger. Clothing subsequently imported, however, is subject to a heavy duty. All tobacco must be declared, and an amount exceeding four pounds in weight is subject to confiscation and fine. Any quantity not above fifty grammes (about an ounce and three-quarters avoirdupois) is permitted to pass, and all beyond that allowance to the weight of four pounds is admitted subject to taxation.

It is advisable for sojourners—even though they intend to rent a quinta[1] and keep house for a season in Madeira—to bring as little silver, plated-ware, and furniture as possible, for, while such articles are admitted on bond for re-exportation, considerable trouble attaches to the effecting of the various arrangements necessary with the officials.

Ticket of Residence Requirement.—The ticket of residence, which every new-comer is required to hold before forty-eight hours have elapsed after

[1] Quinta, Portuguese for cottage; see Chapter VI., Furnished Houses; Servants; Marketing.

THE LANDING-PLACE AND CITY FRONT.

arrival,[1] can be procured by the manager of the hotel at which one is staying. It is probable that the law requiring these tickets will ere long be repealed.

When a Passport is Necessary.—The law requires that the foreigner who is leaving Madeira for any country excepting Portugal should have a passport if he has been on the island for a period exceeding thirty days. One passport suffices for an entire family. It can be obtained at an office in the Alfandega on the payment of eighteen hundred reis (about $1.80 or seven shillings) and on the exhibition of the consul's certificate, which is obtainable of the consul representing the country to which the foreigner belongs.

Countries having Consuls in Madeira.—The following is a List of the Consular Officers in Madeira in 1900:

Germany	Dr. Georg Fr. Sattler	Consul
Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain	Carlo de Bianchi	Consul

[1] Chapter XIV., A Thrilling Adventure; A Hair-breadth Escape.

Spain	Carlos M. de Bianchi, Jr.	Vice Consul
Denmark	Charles J. Cossart	Consul
United States	Thomas C. Jones	Consul
United States	W. J. G. Reid	Vice Consul
Liberia	W. J. G. Reid	Consul
Venezuela	Elizeu de Sousa Drummond	Consul
France	Dr. Cesar A. Mourão Pitta	Vice Consul
Greece, Italy, Sweden and Norway	Ferdinando M. de Bianchi	Consul
Holland	J. Ernest Blandy	Consul
British	John Bowring Spence	Consul
British	Henry Mercer Bell	Vice Consul
Argentine	Julio Zamorano y Gonzalez	Vice Consul
Chile	John H. Payne	Vice Consul
Uruguay	Carlos Luiz de Freitas	Vice Consul
Russia	John F. Welsh	Vice Consul
Brazil	Dr. C. C. Silvae Saboya	Vice Consul

Modes of Conveyance.—On stepping ashore new arrivals undergo their initiative experience with the crowd of gaping natives, which they discover in due course of time to be omnipresent in all streets of the populated districts. The requirements of the custom-house having been duly observed, the choice of an omnibus or of one of the two native modes of conveyance to respective destinations is to be made.

THE RÊDE.

THE BASKET-CAR.

The Rêde and the Carro.—The swarthy bearers of the *rêde*[1] (a hammock slung from a pole which is supported at either end by a carrier) stand grouped on one side of the thoroughfare, where they "bow and scrape" to attract attention, while the drivers of the *carros*[2] (bullock-cars mounted on runners and hung with bright-coloured curtains, which serve to keep off the draft and the sun and can be drawn or opened at pleasure) stand at the heads of their respective horned teams and beckon to the new arrivals with beaming countenances, expressive of their confidence—which is rarely misplaced—of "securing the fares."

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[1] For further information regarding this conveyance and the rates at which it can be hired, see Chapter VII., Where the Rêde is desirable.

[2] Excepting several omnibuses (Chapter XVI., Letter from United States Consul Jones to the Writer, Omnibuses), and ten or a dozen carriages imported and owned by wealthy English residents, there are no wheeled vehicles on the island, and the universal native conveyance, the carro or sledge, was invented, in the early part of this century, by an Englishman. Prior to the carro's introduction, transportation was accomplished on the backs of beasts of burden and of carriers. See Chapter XXIV., Cattle-Raising; Beasts of Burden.

The Superior Conveyance.—Owing to inexperience, new-comers almost invariably pass the rêde, with curious but suspicious glance, and select the carro for their transportation, with a degree of self-satisfaction which is amusing to one who has already learned what they will subsequently discover—that the rêde is the superior conveyance for ease and comfort, and equally as safe as the carro, the rêde-bearers being remarkably powerful and sure-footed.

Carro Rates of Hire

Per hour in Funchal	400 reis.
Per month, anywhere about the island . . .	60,000 "
To Camara do Lobos and return	4,000 "
To S. Roque or S. Martinho	1,500 "

The carro is four-seated, while the basket-car, a much lighter conveyance, is two-seated, and is preferable on excursions among steep hills. It can often be hired on more reasonable terms than the carro.

A Ride through the Streets of Funchal.—Let the readers take their first view of Funchal streets from the carro,[1] containing the inexperienced

[1] Iron frame-work supports the top of the conveyance, the roof of which is made of black enamelled cloth. The front

THE EVER-COBBLED STREET.

new-comers. The driver starts his oxen by prodding them with an iron-pointed stick, and a boy runs ahead and guides their course by means of leather thongs attached to the horns of one of the animals and grasped in each of his hands. It is also a duty of one of the teamsters at short intervals to place a piece of grease-soaked cloth upon the roadway in such a position that the runners of the carro may pass over it, and thus oil their way along. Another custom of the teamsters is to herald the approach of their passenger-laden conveyance by a triumphant shouting, which they continue almost incessantly in stentorian, never-tiring voices.

Street Paving.—The streets are covered with small, closely packed cobble-stones, which receive a high degree of polish and also considerable grease from the lubricated runners of the numer-

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and back of the carro are hung with white cotton cloth, while the sides are curtained with a cloth of some bright colour looped back from either side of either entrance or let to fly loose, according to the preference of the occupant.

As the carro boy runs ahead of the oxen, or at their side, to jab them with his prong, he cries, "Ca ca ooa ca para mi boi!" Signifying in English, "Here, hither, oh, hither to me, oxen!"

ous conveyances constantly passing over them. Whenever the grease-rag is produced, inmates of the carro must brace themselves for the jolt which invariably follows the rag's application beneath the runners.

Narrow Highways.—Slipping, sliding, and jolting along, the carro passes through many narrow, dirty, winding by-ways, closely walled on either side by squalid, one-story buildings, at the doors and windows of which the inhabitants appear to watch the passers-by. Family parties are interrupted in the high-road, and must re-enter their various abodes or flatten themselves against their walls to avoid being run over by the goaded oxen.

Along the Boulevard.—Suddenly the carro swings around a sharp corner and crosses an extensive boulevard to the shopping side of its paved street, that extends along either margin of its elevated, tree-shaded avenue.

Scenes by the Wayside.—The merry jingling of bells on the blooded bullocks of private conveyances, the cries of many teamsters, and the occasional strains from guitar, mandolin, and *machête*,[1] thrummed by wayside idlers: all these sounds

[1] Chapter XIV., Music and Musical Instruments.

A NARROW STREET.

THE CATHEDRAL.

are in harmony with the scene, which at once impresses visitors as foreign and fascinating.

Shops.—Gaily painted sign-boards before the shops attract the eye, and scrutiny discovers them to contain pictorial lists of the establishments' merchandise, which is thus advertised to the natives, who are rarely schooled in the art of spelling.[1]

The Cathedral Externally.—At one end of the boulevard—and facing Cathedral Square, which is a continuation of the arboured avenue—stands the Cathedral.[2] Of semi-Gothic, semi-Italian architecture, this edifice is built after the plan of a Roman cross; its single tower, rising at the north corner to the height of one hundred and thirteen feet, is highly imposing, and suggestive of a monument to a by-gone age. The summit is the point of a Dutch-tiled spire, that contains

[1] It is now required by law that all children shall attend public school, but the fact that the single public educational institution of Funchal numbers but one hundred and eighty scholars does not argue well for the law's enforcement.

[2] Chapter IV., Erection of the Cathedral; Bombardment of the Cathedral; Chapter XV., The Interior of the Cathedral.

a clock. The spire surmounts the battlements of the tower, which is four-cornered, and contains the bells. The sun's rays falling upon the glazed surface of the tiles cause them to shine like burnished gold, while palm-trees sway their flowering summits in the background.

The Residence Quarter.—But the carro enters a side-street, and the scene is changed.

Private Gardens.—Behind the far-stretching stone walls, topped with ugly shards of broken glass,[1] rise terraced gardens that abound in tropical plants and flowers. Exuberant flowers and foliage[2] droop over their confines into the street and fill the air with fragrance; while occasional glimpses are afforded, between the breeze-swept trees on the terraces, of the private residences to which the gardens appertain.

The Ubiquitous Lizard.—Countless little lizards[3] clamber up the stone walls and peep from between the crumbling chinks.

[1] These sharp fragments of glass are cemented with their points upward into the tops of the walls to exclude trespassers.

[2] Chapter VII., Madeiran Horticulture; Chapter XIX., Flowering Plants; Chapter XXIII., Scarlet Geraniums.

[3] Chapter XXVII., Lizards.

A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

THE CARRO.

Arrival at the Hotel.—At length the carro turns another corner and draws up before the hotel. The guests alight and pass from the glare of the sunlit street through a cool, masonried corridor to the hotel office.

How to avoid Sunstroke.—Having made a selection of rooms, it is advisable to retire thither for a rest ere venturing out into the town again. The perpendicular rays of the Madeiran noon-tide sun are especially dangerous[1] for the new-comer to encounter: sunstroke is frequently the result of too great activity before becoming acclimated. A thorough recuperation in the shady gardens during the mid-day hours is recommended.

Diet for the New-Comer.—Great care and moderation as to the diet should also be observed.[2] Meat ought not to be eaten oftener than twice a day, and one should also be abstemious in partaking of native wines and fruits.

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[1] Chapter VII., Where the Rêde is desirable; Chapter XI., Humidity; Air.

[2] Chapter XI., Health, and how to keep it.

CHAPTER VI

STEAMSHIP ROUTES TO MADEIRA; HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES IN THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Passenger Steamers. — Among the largest and in every way first-class passenger lines whose steamers call at Madeira[1] are the following.

From the United States to Madeira

Steamers from New York.—Hamburg-American Line. Office: No. 37 Broadway, New York. The "Auguste Victoria," a twin-screw express

[1] The writer has selected certain of the representative lines for description to show the various countries from which Madeira can be reached direct. He does not believe a detailed account of every line whose vessels call at Madeira would be of sufficient value to justify the necessary increase in the bulk of this volume. A complete list of the regular lines of steamers to Madeira will, however, be found in Chapter XVI., under the heading of "An Account of Madeira in 1897," by United States Consul Jones.

steamer of this line, offers transportation to Madeira at the end of every January, when it starts on its annual cruise to the Orient. Its gallant commander, Carl Kaempff, is an able and efficient seaman, and one of the several famous captains of the transatlantic liners. At any time of the year a delightful voyage can be had by an express steamer of this line to Southampton. The day of departure is Thursday, and arrival at Southampton is due on the same day of the following week. The steamers of the Union Steamship Company and the Castle Mail Packets Company maintain, jointly, a weekly service from Southampton to Cape Town, Africa, calling at Madeira on the third or fourth day out. (See Lines from England to Madeira.) As the day of sailing from Southampton is usually Saturday, the passengers arriving from America on Thursday can make comfortable connection. Should the traveller desire a more direct route, however, or prefer to make the entire voyage from New York to Madeira through southern seas, the following line may be recommended to his attention.

New York.—Insular Navigation Company. Office: No. 29 Broadway, New York. Adolph

Falck, general passenger agent. Passengers for Madeira are transferred at St. Michael or Fayal, of the Azores Islands, by the steamers of the Insular Navigation Company's Madeira service, which sail as follows: from Fayal on the 28th of every month; from St. Michael on the 30th of every month.

Passengers booked through to Lisbon have the privilege of remaining on the Azores at their leisure, taking the company's steamer for Madeira, and thence continuing their journey to Lisbon when ready; in this case, however, passengers maintain themselves while on shore.

Rates from New York

	First Cabin.
To the Azores	$50 = £10 5s. 5d.
To Madeira *via* Azores . .	75 = 15 8s.
To Lisbon	75 = 15 8s.

It is customary to make a reduction of five per cent. from the above rates for round-trip cabin tickets if these are purchased before departure from New York.

The voyage from New York to the Azores occupies from eight to nine days, and that from the Azores to Madeira from one to two days.

Steamship Routes to Madeira

San Francisco.—T. H. Goodman, G. T. & P. A., agent for the Insular Navigation Company.

Foreign Agencies of the Insular Navigation Company

Lisbon	Managers, Messrs. Bensaude & Co.
Fayal	" " " "
St. Michael	" " " "
Terceira	Mr. Joaquim José de Sousa Freitas.
St. Yorge	Mr. Thomas Pereira de Silva.
Graciosa	Mr. José de Castro e Mello.
Flores	Mr. James Mackay.
Madeira	Messrs. Fidelio de Freitas Branco e fo.

From England to Madeira

Steamers from England.—*London and Southampton.*—The Union Steamship Company Limited. Offices: 94–98 Bishopsgate Street, within, London, E. C.; 14 Cockspur Street, London, S. W.; and Canute Road, Southampton. The magnificent South African mail steamers of this company make regular fortnightly calls at Funchal. The company provide special train and free railway tickets from London to Southampton, from which port all steamers sail.

During the months of September, October, and November, however, the South African intermediate steamers of this company call at

Madeira, thus making a weekly service. These vessels call at the island on their way homeward during the months of April, May, and June.

	Rates First Cabin.	Second Cabin.
From London to Madeira .	£15 15s. (=$76.62)	£10 10s. (=$51.08)
From Madeira to London .	£12 12s. (=$61.32)	£8 8s. (=$40.91)
Round trip	£25 10s. (=$124.05)	£17 0s. (=$82.79)

A reduction of ten per cent. is made from the two single fares if a return ticket is taken at the time of starting. The above fares are charged by the mail steamers; the rates by the intermediate steamers are slightly lower.

The voyage from England to Madeira occupies from three and a half to four days.

During the months of June, July, and August special fares are charged to tourists and exceptional facilities are offered. Application should be made to the Union Company in London.

Agents in Funchal.—Messrs. Blandy Brothers & Co., with whom all passengers should communicate regarding their berths in the homeward steamers.

Steamship Routes to Madeira

London.—The Castle Mail Packets Company, Limited; Donald, Currie & Co., managers. Offices: Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Fenchurch Street, London; 15 Cross Street, Manchester; 34 Castle Street, Liverpool; 137 West George Street, Glasgow. Agents: Blandy Bros. & Co., Madeira; Miller & Co., Las Palmas.

One of the Royal mail steamers of this company leaves London for Madeira every alternate Friday, sailing from Southampton on the following day. The voyage occupies about three and one-half days.

Rates of Passage

	First Class. Guineas	Second Class. Guineas	Third Class. Guineas
Single tickets from England to Madeira	15 (=$76.62)	10 (=$51.08)	6 (=$30.68)
Return tickets, good for six months, between England and Madeira	£25 10s. (=$124.05)	£17 0s. (=$82.79)	£11 6s. 9d. (=$55.21)
	Guineas	Guineas	Guineas
Single homeward fares from Madeira to England . . .	12 (=$61.32)	8 (=$40.91)	6 (=$30.68)

Return tickets to Madeira are available for return from Grand Canary (Las Palmas).

There is communication between Madeira, Las

Palmas, Teneriffe, and other ports of the Canary group, thus affording every facility for extended tours.

Passengers desiring to embark at Southampton are furnished with free railway tickets from Plymouth or London to Southampton by the special "Castle" express, leaving Waterloo at 11.40 A.M. every alternate Saturday. Homeward passengers landing at Southampton also receive free railway tickets to London or Plymouth.

Length of passage from Southampton to Madeira is about three and a half days.

The steamers of this line are unsurpassed in the excellence of their accommodations, their liberal table, and careful attendance.

Cheap return tickets for tourists to Madeira are issued by the Castle Line from the 10th of June to the 3d of September.

Liverpool.—The British and African Steam Navigation Company; the African Steamship Company. Managers, Elder, Dempster & Co., Water Street. London office: 4 Saint Mary Axe, E. C.

A steamer of one of these companies starts

from Liverpool every alternate Wednesday for the west coast of Africa, calling at Madeira *en route*. The voyage lasts about six days.

Rates

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.
From Liverpool to Madeira	£10 (=$48.70)	£6 (=$29.22)
Round trip (ticket good for twelve months)	£15 (=$73.05)	£12 (=$58.44)

Agents in Funchal.—Messrs. Blandy Brothers & Co.

From the Canary Islands to Madeira

Steamers from the Canary Islands.—Steamers of the British and African Steam Navigation Company stop at Santa Cruz in Teneriffe.

Rates

	First Cabin.
From Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, to Funchal, Madeira .	$14.61 (=£3)

From Portugal to Madeira

Steamers from Portugal.—*Lisbon.*—Empreza Insulana de Navegacão.

A steamer of this line leaves Lisbon on the 20th of every month and reaches Madeira on the 22d.

Offices: Caes de Sodré, No. 84, Lisbon. Messrs. Fidelio de Freitas Branco e fo, 61 Rua do Sabão, Funchal, agents.

Rates

	First Cabin.
From Lisbon to Madeira	$29.22 (=£6)

Lisbon.—Empreza Nacional de Navegacão para Africa.

Steamers of this company leave Lisbon on the 5th of the month, arriving at Madeira on the 8th.

Offices: Rua Ferregial de Cima, No. 4, Lisbon. Messrs. Blandy Brothers, Rua da Alfandega, Funchal, agents.

Rates

	First Cabin.
From Lisbon to Madeira	$29.22 (=£6)

From Paris to Lisbon by way of Madrid

From Paris to Lisbon by Rail.—The journey from Paris to Madrid may be taken by railway, and occupies thirty-five hours. The trip from Madrid to Lisbon can be made comfortably by rail in about thirty-one hours.

Rates

From Paris to Madrid, by rail . . .	$40.91 (=£8 8s.)
From Madrid to Lisbon, by rail . . .	$18.51 (=£3 16s.)

Steamship Routes to Madeira

From Belgium to Madeira

Steamers from Belgium.—*Antwerp.*—Lamport and Holt (River Plate Line).

These steamers are despatched from Antwerp (calling at London, Southampton, and Lisbon) about the 1st and 15th of the month. They usually call at Madeira, and are well furnished and punctual. The voyage, including the delightful trip through Holland on the river Scheldt, occupies about ten days.

Rates

	First Cabin. Francs		
From Antwerp to Madeira . .	324	=$61.16	=£12 11s. 4d.
Round trip	500	= 94.40	= 19 7 4

From Germany to Madeira

Steamers from Germany.—*Hamburg.*—Wörmann Linie. About five times a month steamers of this company leave Hamburg for the West African coast. The steamer that leaves Hamburg on the 10th of every month calls at Plymouth if sufficient inducement offers, and at Madeira. Every vessel of the line calls at Madeira on the return voyage. The passage from Hamburg to Madeira occupies about nine days.

Agents of the lines in Madeira and Grand Canary, Blandy Brothers & Co.; in Teneriffe, Hamilton & Co.

Rates

	First Cabin. Marks		
From Hamburg to Madeira . .	200	=$47.63	=£9 15s. 7d.
Round trip	320	= 76.21	=15 13 2

Hamburg.—Hamburg-Südamerikanische Dampfschifffahrts-Gesellschaft. A steamer of this line sails every Wednesday from Hamburg to the Brazils *via* Lisbon, once monthly touching at Madeira outward; and on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of every month from Hamburg to the River Plate and to the Parana *via* Madeira. When homeward bound nearly all its steamers call at Teneriffe.

Rates

	First Cabin. Marks		
From Hamburg to Madeira . .	350	=$83.35	=£17 2s. 3d.

From France to Madeira

Steamers from France.—*Havre and Bordeaux.*—Chargeurs Réunis. Agents: Blandy Brothers & Co., Madeira; Hardisson Frères, Teneriffe.

Vessels of this line sail twice monthly from Havre and every second month from Bordeaux,

and stop invariably at Madeira on the homeward voyage. The intermediate ports are Gibraltar, Malaga, and Barcelona.

Rates

Fare home from Madeira . . . . 250 francs = $48.65 = £10

Return tickets are good for twelve months. Families of four persons are entitled to a reduction of five per cent.

Marseilles.—Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur. Offices: No. 8, Rue Menars (Rue du 4 Septembre), Paris; No. 3, Rue des Templiers, Marseilles. Agents: M. A. Silva Passos, Madeira; Hijos de Juan Yanez, Teneriffe; Miller & Co., Grand Canary.

A vessel of this line sails from Marseilles on the 25th of every month for Madeira, calling at Barcelona, Malaga, and Gibraltar *en route.* Rates can be obtained by application to the home offices or to the agencies.

The Maritime Signal Tower.—There is an old tower, which from a distance resembles a lighthouse, that stands on the beach near the main entrance to the city. It was erected by one Ban-

ger, an English merchant, during the years 1796-98, at a cost of one thousand three hundred and fifty-five pounds, for the purpose of unloading vessels. In the beginning of the nineteenth century there was so little beach at the city front that vessels could approach to where the tower now stands, a considerable distance removed from the water's edge. The tower is at present used by Messrs. Blandy Brothers & Co. as a signal-station.

Hotels in Madeira

The New Hotel.—Mr. William Reid is the proprietor of the famous Reid Hotels, established in the year 1850, by appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The New Hotel is situated in a garden of several acres on the cliffs to the west of Funchal, on the *new road*[1] overlooking the sea, and commanding an extensive view of the mountains. There is a bungalow in the hotel garden, and there are good sea-bathing and boating.[2]

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[1] Chapter XVI., Letter from United States Consul Jones to the Writer, The New Road, the only Level Road.

[2] Boating is described in Chapter VIII., Caves.

THE MARITIME SIGNAL-TOWER.

THE NEW HOTEL.

Boat Hire.—Boats can be hired at the following rates.

Two-oared boat	. . . . .	400 reis per hour.
Four-oared boat	. . . . .	600 " " "
" " "	. . . . .	2550 " " day.

The Royal Edinburgh Hotel.—This fine house was Mr. Reid's first hotel; hence it has been the longest under his management.

The charges are from fifty thousand reis per month upward.

The hotel is situated near the New Public Gardens and not far removed from the sea. It is carried on under the personal supervision of Mr. Reid.

The German Hotel.—This house also belongs to Mr. Reid; it is under the management of Snr. Francisco Nunes, who speaks German.

It is situated on the Rua das Hortas and is surrounded by a beautiful garden.

The charges are the same as those of the Royal Edinburgh Hotel, and include meals and services.

Breakfast is served at nine o'clock, *table d'hôte* at two o'clock, and supper at seven o'clock.

The Hotel Miles Carmo.—This hotel, another of

Mr. Reid's, offers excellent accommodations. It is situated in the eastern section of the town and has an attractive garden.

The charges are from fifty thousand to eighty thousand reis per month.

Hotel Santa Clara.—This is one of the largest and finest hotels in Funchal. It stands on high ground and overlooks the city and harbour. Mr. Reid is the proprietor.

The charges are from sixty thousand reis upward, according to the location and size of the rooms. This rate includes the use of the public rooms in the house, lights, services, and meals. Suites of rooms may be engaged and meals taken in private by arrangement.

The dining-room services are early tea or coffee at seven o'clock, breakfast at nine o'clock, luncheon at one o'clock, afternoon tea at half after four o'clock, and dinner at seven o'clock.

Jones's Hotel, "Bella Vista."—This hotel has been recently renovated with modern improvements. Its sanitary appointments are very good. It is situated in the midst of a garden of three acres and at a height of one hundred and fifty feet above sea-level. It commands a splendid

view of Funchal and of the ocean, and has broad tennis-courts and other arrangements for pleasantly spending the time. It is about ten minutes' walk from the English club. It has a southern aspect and contains large suites of airy rooms. Particular attention is paid to invalids.

Special rates can be obtained by guests who contemplate a protracted stay. All steamers are met by the proprietor, Mr. Eugene G. Jones, who will engage quintas or servants, or give any information to families, on receipt of a telegram or letter requesting him so to do.

Accommodations away from Funchal.—Persons who intend to prolong their stay at Madeira would do well to make a special arrangement with the proprietor of some first-class hotel in Funchal for accommodations to be paid for only when occupied. Thus Funchal may be made the visitors' head-quarters, and excursions therefrom can be taken to the various localities of interest throughout the island or the entire island group. The best public houses at which to stop in the adjacent country are perhaps the following.

Lodging at Boa Ventura.—At the wine-shop of a certain Manoel Carvelho lodging can be had on

the payment of about nineteen hundred reis per day.

Lodging at Santa Cruz.—The excellent hotel at this place, the Hotel Santa Cruz, is described at some length in Chapter VIII.

Lodging at São Vicente.—This village is very centrally situated and within easy access of many places of interest. Accommodation can be had at the house of Snr. Diniz.

Lodging at Rabaçal.—These grand water-falls[1] can be reached by an overland route from São Vicente. The tourist can either tent out here or may, perhaps, for a small fee, be able to obtain accommodations at the house of the engineer, who dwells close by. If lodging with the engineer is desired, however, it is advisable to obtain written permission in Funchal beforehand at Obras Publicas, Rua de S. Pedro.

Lodging at Santa Anna.—Lodging can be had at the house of Snr. Acciaioli at the rate of two thousand reis per day.

Lodging at Seixal.—Donna M. Freitas[2] takes boarders at a charge of two thousand reis per day.

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[1] Chapter XVII., Rabaçal.

[2] Chapter XVII., Seixal, and the road thither.

Except in the last-named place, and at Santa Cruz, it is advisable to have one's own food supply, as the dietary of the natives of the inland villages, where fish is not to be had at a moment's notice, is not always acceptable to the fastidious American or European.

Whenever an excursion is planned to any of the foregoing places, the visitor should previously send word of his intention, either by mail or by a runner, to the house at which he intends to lodge. This should be done in order that the rooms desired may be cleared of the insect population which sometimes inhabit them when they are not in use, or if they are in use to give the occupants a chance to vacate temporarily.

Private English Houses.—Immediately opposite the west gate of the new Public Gardens in Funchal stands the Park House, where those who are seeking a quiet and comfortable home life are likely to be suited. The Smarts, an English family, are residents at this house and look after the wants of the boarders. Mr. Smart may be addressed as to terms and special arrangements for a long stay.

There are several other private houses where

select boarders are received. These may be found upon inquiry.

Furnished Houses.—There are in Funchal and its vicinity many furnished quintas (houses) with beautiful gardens attached, which can be rented by families who prefer this mode of residence to living in hotels or at boarding-houses. In such cases it has often been found desirable to have a trusty servant from home, to oversee the native servants, in the capacity of housekeeper.

Servants.—Servants[1] are generally hired by the month, and wages vary as follows:

Wages

	Rates per Month.
Errand- or kitchen-boy	3,000 to 4,000 reis.[2]
House-maid	6,000 "
Under house-maid	3,000 "
Man cook	8,000 to 11,000 "
Waiter	8,000 to 11,000 "
Waitress	5,000 to 6,000 "
Hammock-bearer	9,400 "[3]

[1] The proper treatment of servants is discussed in Chapter XIV., under the heading Good Manners.

[2] One thousand reis are practically equivalent to one dollar, or something over three shillings. See Chapter XVI., Currency Denominations and Approximate Equivalents.

[3] A complete table of rates will be found in Chapter VII., How the Rêde should be hired.

At the foregoing rates of wages food in the house is expected.

Drinking-Water.—The only good drinking-water comes from springs in the rock foundations of the governor's palace, and the outlets for the water, under the main front of the edifice, are called *As Fontes de João Diniz.*[1] Thence water should be brought daily, and a large earthen jug is the vessel usually employed for the purpose. The hammock-bearer (if paid eleven thousand five hundred reis per month, which are the usual wages for gardening, marketing, house-cleaning, and errand-running, besides hammock-bearing[2]), errand-boy, or cook may be sent on this mission.

The Cook.—Portuguese cooks are masters of their art. One of the most famous of Portuguese dishes is sponge-cake (*pão de ló*). No one can equal a Portuguese cook in making sponge-cake. There are many other native delicacies which it is worth while allowing the cook *carte blanche* to make.

Marketing.—Temptation to be dishonest con-

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[1] Chapter VII., As Fontes de João Diniz.

[2] Chapter VII., How the Rêde should be hired.

fronts the servant who does the marketing. Such being the case, a list of the various articles purchasable in the markets is given on the following page, with their proper prices and Portuguese names following the English names alphabetically arranged.

Market Value of Commodities.—The weight is expressed by the kilo, an abbreviation for kilogramma, which is equivalent to 2.204 pounds avoirdupois.

Clubs and Libraries.—There is a fine English Club in the Rua da Alfandega, of which it is desirable for every English and American visitor to become a member while in Madeira. For here are to be met the prominent residents, and the members of the English colony in Funchal are most delightful people. Tea is served late in the afternoon, which is a time of meeting for the members. The airy and well-appointed billiard and reception rooms and a library containing some four thousand five hundred volumes add materially to the comfort of the club-house. The second and third stories on the south side command an excellent view of the bay. The membership dues are three thousand reis per month.

Articles.	Portuguese Names.	Quantity.	Value in Madeira.
Arrowroot	Farinha de sustancia	Per kilo	200 reis.
Barley	Cevada	Per 7 kilos	300 reis to 400 reis.
Beans (French)	Bajinha	Per dish	80 "
Beef[1]	Carne de vacca	Per kilo	220 " 240 "
Bread	Pão	" "	70 " 120 "
Butter	Manteiga	" "	200 " 700 "
Cheese	Queijo	" "	400 " 800 "
Coffee	Café	" "	650 " 900 "
Cucumber	Pepino	A dish	120 "
Eggs[2]	Ovos	Per 8 pints	60 " 160 "
Fish (best fresh)[3]	Peixe	Per piece	
" (common)	Tunny	Per kilo	20 " 60 "
" (salt)		" "	80 " 120 "
Fowls[4]	Aves	Each	240 " 260 "
Lupine	Tremoço	Per 10 kilos	300 " 400 "
Maize	Milho	" " "	400 " 500 "
Milk	Leite	Per 1¾ pints	40 " 60 "
Mutton[1]	Carneiro	Per kilo	240 " 260 "
Peas	Ervilhas	A dish	120 "
Petroleum	Petroleo	Per 10 gallons	4200 " 5400 "
Pork	Porco	Per piece	220 " 240 "
Potatoes	Batatas	Per 16 kilos	300 " 800 "
" (sweet)	Semilhas	Per kilo	20 "
Rabbits	Coelhos	Apiece	100 "
Rice	Arroz	Per kilo	50 " 140 "
Sugar[5]	Assucar	" "	250 " 300 "
Tea	Chá	" "	2000 " 3000 "
Veal	Vitella	" "	260 " 300 "
Wheat	Fromento	Per 11 kilos	700 "

[1] Chapter XXIV., Cattle-Raising.
[2] Chapter XIII., Egg Export.
[3] Chapter XXVI., Fish a Staple Food.
[4] Chapter XXIV., The Domestic Fowls.
[5] Chapter XIII., Sugar.

The Club Funchalense is the fashionable Portuguese social organization, and here one meets the native aristocrats. Afternoon receptions and balls are held here during the season of social gayeties, and for the foreigner who is staying a considerable time in the town it is a very pleasant club to belong to.

Other Portuguese clubs of good standing are the Club Restauração and the Associação Commercial.

A German library connected with the German hotel at the Hortas has some nineteen hundred volumes.

The Municipal Chamber has a library of about seventeen hundred and eighty-five volumes, the majority of which are works on theology. Free access is had to this library, but, as the books are all in Portuguese, they are of little interest to the average English or American visitor.

CHAPTER VII

EXCURSIONS ABOUT FUNCHAL AND IN THE VICINITY

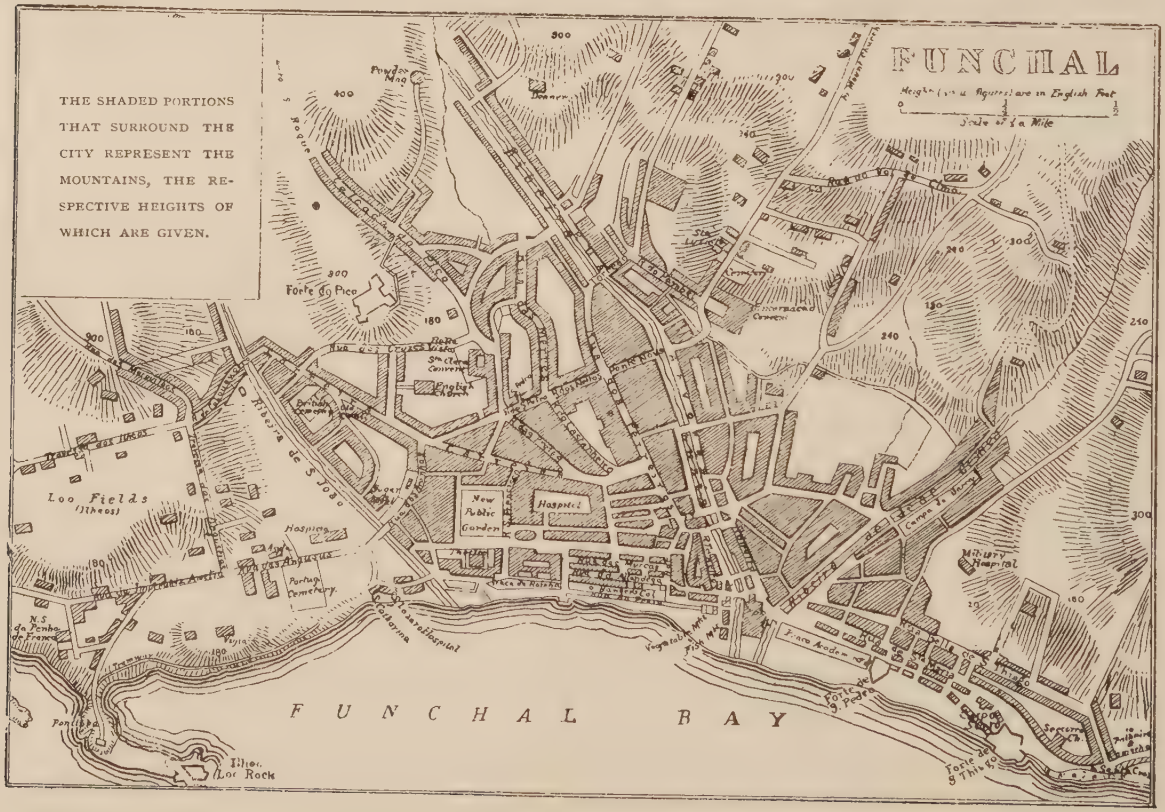
The Mount Church.—The first few days after arriving at Funchal may be well spent in visiting the various points of interest in the town and surrounding districts. The Mount Church, one of the first buildings observable from the sea, is invariably visited by the passing voyager who has but a few hours to spend in the island ere returning to his on-going vessel.

Railway and Tramway.—While formerly the ascent was to be accomplished only by the aid of a horse, carro, or rêde, there has recently been constructed a railway—known as Caminho de Ferro do Monte—from the Pombal (ten minutes' walk from the beach, and reached by a tramway running from the landing pier) to the mount's summit, and the ascent costs but two hundred and forty reis (about twenty-four cents, or one shilling, according to the varying rates of ex-

change),[1] and the round trip three hundred reis (about thirty cents, or one shilling and threepence). There are from seven to ten trains a day, and more on Sundays and holidays.

Sledging down the Mount.—Though it is advisable to employ the railway as a means of conveyance to the summit, the pleasure of the rapid descent in wicker sledges must not be forgotten, for it was to avail themselves of this strange amusement that many visitors formerly ascended the mount. The church, which was erected about the year 1470, is dedicated to Our Lady of the Assumption (Nossa Senhora do Monte), and is a two-spired edifice, situated on the side of a steep hill or mount at an elevation of nineteen hundred and sixty-five feet above sea-level. The main entrance commands a somewhat tree-obstructed view of the city and harbour. It is reached from the street by a flight of sixty-eight steps. Across

[1] While the official rate of exchange is four dollars and a half to every twenty shillings, the unofficial, or purchasing power, rate is constantly varying between five thousand and six thousand reis to the pound sterling (twenty shillings). See Chapter XVI., Currency Denominations and Approximate Equivalents.



MAP OF THE CITY.

RUNNING SLEDGE AND MOUNT RAILWAY.

the road is a "P. V. B." (*pão vinho bom*, bread and good wine on the premises), or wine-shop, whence the mount sledges[1] (carros) start on their downward route by the straight, cobble-paved Monte road (carro-fare, two hundred and fifty reis per person). To excursionists trudging homeward from some mountain climb or exploring tour to the north of the island, it is a relief to come upon the Monte road with its means of rapid transit to their destination. The sledges seat two persons, and their conductors can be engaged to meet a party returning by way of the Mount Church. A courier may be despatched ahead to make all necessary arrangements.

Legend of the Fountain.—The natives believe that at a fountain near the church the Virgin Mary appeared and performed a miracle some two hundred years ago. The tradition is that during a famine[2] which threatened the island, when the

[1] The mount sledges are padded and cushioned, have heavy wooden runners, and are so expertly guided that an accident is a rare occurrence. The sensation felt during their rapid descent is like that of American tobogganning or coasting, or, again, like riding on a switchback.

[2] Chapter XIV., Famine; Chapter XVI., Density of the Population.

priests led the inhabitants of Funchal in a procession to the Church of the Virgin and there made supplication for food, a grain-laden vessel came into the bay. The half-famished people rushed to the shore and welcomed the crew, who, the tradition continues, said that their ship had been drawn to the island through a dead calm by a marvellous figure in white. The priests confirmed the belief that it was the Virgin who had brought the ship into port when they discovered her graven image, that stands upon the altar of the church, to be dripping with sea-water.

Feast of the Assumption.—The Feast of the Assumption is still observed at the Mount Church on the 14th and 15th of every August, and the natives flock there from all parts of the island, always treating the day of the feast as a holiday.[1] The celebration begins on the 14th of August at noon and ends on the 15th at noon, as in the Roman Church days are always counted in this manner.

The disinterested sight-seer does not linger

[1] Chapter XV., Fête-Days and Religious Celebrations; Chapter VII., As in Biblical Days; Chapter XIV., Religious Life; Biblical Customs.

A VALLEY OF THE INTERIOR.

within the church, for its interior decorations are unattractive, consisting in a few wretchedly executed paintings of a mournful though religious character.

A View of the Interior.—A walk of seven minutes along the paved road running to the east of the church brings the pedestrian to a point commanding the most extensive view of the wild and rugged interior to be had in the vicinity of Funchal.

The Little Curral.—Far below, through the mountain fastnesses, winds the ravine of the Ribeira de João Gomes. Near the point where the forks of its stream (Ribeira)[1] converge is situated a branch of the Curral dos Romeiros (Fold for the Pilgrims) or Little Curral. To the westward, where the Cabo Girão mountains pierce the clouds, the scene is wild and picturesque. To the eastward, where the lofty chains of the Palheiro extend their forest-covered sides and mist-crowned summits, the aspect is equally grand and rugged.

[1] *Ribeira* is the name by which both the extensive ravine and its stream are called. *Ribeiro* designates the small stream and ravine.

Pico do Areeiro.—A long but delightful excursion which leads past the Mount Church is that to the Pico do Areeiro, one of the towering peaks of the central mountain ridge. It rises to a height of five thousand eight hundred and ninety-three feet above sea-level, and commands a most extensive view of the island's remarkable conformation.

A mighty chaos of mountains[1] and ravines stretches below, away and afar; and abysses that seem to reach into the centre of the earth suggest the entrance to the infernal regions, as described by Dante. It is an awe-inspiring sight, this colossal, volcanic upheaval, and especially so when seen at sunrise or sunset. At either the beginning or the close of the day the great boulders and cliffs glow fiery red like living coals, and the basalt sides of the precipices shine as with the gleam from a mighty subterranean fire. There are moments when the entire island seems wrapped in a vast conflagration, and the effect upon the beholder is strange and startling beyond description.

[1] Chapter X., Among the Mountains.

The Grand Curral.—Other jagged and spire-like peaks rise in a circular group around a deep, evergreen, and populated valley that is known as the Grand Curral. The Pico do Areeiro overlooks this valley, and completes the circle of mountain-peaks surrounding it. So it will perhaps be easy to appreciate the scientist's theory that this group constitutes the remains of a circular ridge which formed in by-gone ages the crater of a gigantic volcano.

Picos Ruivo, Cidrão, Canario, and Torres.—Of these peaks surrounding the Grand Curral the Pico Ruivo[1] is the highest in the island, and the other eminences, the Cidrão, Canario, and Torres,[2] are nearly as high and form the loftiest mountain group. The fact that their summits are covered with lava[3] renders the hypothesis of their having anciently been part of a crater more plausible.

A Guide is Desirable.—As sudden storms frequently occur in the highlands and render many

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[1] Chapter XIX., Yellow Violet.

[2] For the heights of the above mentioned mountains, see Chapter X., Altitudes.

[3] Chapter IX., Lava.

of the pathways difficult to find and sometimes impassable, the services of a guide familiar with the various passes are desirable on an expedition to any of the peaks overlooking the Grand Curral.

How to dress for Mountaineering.—Now, only a man with a strong constitution can prudently rely entirely upon his own powers of locomotion in these mountain rambles. He should carry an alpenstock (*astea*), be loosely clad, and wear the native raw-hide boots, in order to preserve his equilibrium on the slippery moss and boulders.

Where the Rêde is Desirable.—It is in many cases advisable to have the indispensable rêde outfit at hand, in order to fall back on this conveyance in times of great fatigue, for visitors from the temperate zones are in constant danger of sunstroke. Warning against running any risks under the nearly perpendicular rays of the Madeiran sun has been given in Chapter V., "How to avoid Sunstroke." In spite of the mountain breezes which blow continually, the atmosphere is often humid and contains a great deal of invisible moisture.[1]

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[1] Chapter XI., Humidity; Air; Health and How to keep it.

MOUNTAINEERING.

How to Choose the Rêde-Bearers.—The countryman is a more sturdy hammock-bearer than the townsman. His wages vary from five hundred to six hundred reis per day, at which rate of pay he should supply his own food. In any case the price should be agreed upon at the time of engaging one's hammock-men, and it is advisable to withhold full payment until the traveller has reached his journey's end.

How the Rêde is carried.—The hammock itself is cushioned and curtained and swung upon a long pole, which is carried at either end on the shoulder of a rêde-man. The rêde and pole have together an average weight of about a hundred and thirty pounds, and this burden added to the weight of the "fare" is borne with the most remarkable ease by the rêde-men.

The Madeiran Walk.—Their gait, which may be described as the Madeiran walk, is quite peculiar to these islanders. It is a long loping stride, by which, although the knee is unbent when the foot touches the ground, great speed is attained. The body is held perfectly straight, the shoulders are thrown well back, and the legs are alternately swung loosely forward by a pivot-like motion of

the hips. When wishing to move even more quickly, the bearers break into a swinging, shuffling trot, which they can maintain for several miles at a time without any apparent signs of fatigue, though they perspire freely. During the progress of the journey the bearers entertain themselves by singing improvised songs, the trend of which is a discussion of the weight of their "fare." It is lucky for the heavy person who does not understand Portuguese, while the man of lighter weight misses many compliments through his ignorance of the language.

The Rêde Superior to Conveyances of Similar Kind in other Parts of the World.—Conveyances of a somewhat similar character to the rêde are used in China, Japan, and the Portuguese possessions in South Africa,—the palanquin of India just escapes being identical; but the Madeiran rêde is in solid comfort and in outward appearance superior to any other conveyance of its kind. The rêde-man has the strength of an ox and the endurance of an Indian. The writer has been borne up an ascent at double the pace he could have accomplished afoot. On the hottest day there is invariably a crowd of applicants to carry the rêde.

How the Rêde should be hired.—Hammock-bearers may be hired by the hour, by the day, or by the month.[1] When they supply their own food, their charges are as follows:

Rates of Hire

	Reis
For each man, by the hour	200
For each man, by the day, in the vicinity of Funchal	500
For each man, by the afternoon, for three afternoons per week	400
For each man, by the month, exclusive of other service	9,400
For each man, by the month, including such service as gardening, marketing, house-cleaning, and errand-running	11,500

Time required for Certain Excursions.—The visit to the Mount Church and its surrounding neighbourhood may occupy the better part of a morning; the excursion to the Grand Curral is comfortably accomplished by rêde or on foot in two and a half hours each way, and by horse in considerably less time, but to gain the summit of the Pico do Areeiro or of any of its neighbouring accessible peaks from the valley of the Curral an

[1] Chapter VI., Servants.

hour and a half must be occupied in steady climbing; or if the expedition to the summit of Pico do Arceiro be made from Funchal by way of the Mount Church, eight hours should be allowed for its satisfactory accomplishment. After making any one of the aforementioned excursions, the new-comer can well afford, immediately on his return to town, to repair to his hotel for rest and refreshment. He will then perhaps find it opportune to take a siesta in the garden, which is invariably an attractive place, being a special feature in the establishment of every hotel.

Madeiran Horticulture.—The natives are wonderful gardeners.[1] In some of their fantastic and dwarfing arrangements of plants, and in their economy of territory, they remind the visitor of the Japanese. In Madeira the land-owner often prizes his garden next to his wife and offspring; and the wealthy residents vie with one another in their horticulture.

Hotels, private houses, and quintas are built with the dining-room opening into the garden. Some British authors have said that the gardens

[1] Chapter V., Private Gardens; Chapter XIX., Flowering Plants; Chapter XXIII., Scarlet Geraniums.

of Madeira do not bear comparison with those of England. But, though the strictly systematic arrangements required by the home rules of gardening are not observed, it is nevertheless a fact that Madeiran gardeners are gifted with remarkable originality; and, as there is much greater variety and luxuriance in the plants and flowers of Madeira,[1] the gardens should atone by their contents for what they may lose by their nonconformity with the laws of home gardening.

Hotel Gardens.—The hotel gardens are usually filled with winding paths that render distances deceptive. An acre of ground may be so cultivated that a lawn-tennis court in its centre will be exceedingly difficult to find, and the least indirect way thither will lead by sparkling fountains and an artificial ruin, over a miniature mountain, through latticed arbours, and around beds of exquisite flowers; it will also lead zigzag through a tiny forest, a cane-brake, an orange-grove, and between rows of banana-trees, whose broad leaves arch overhead like giant umbrellas. Monkeys chatter in bright-painted cages placed along the

[1] For a list of the flowering plants of Madeira, see Chapter XIX.

way, while tame parrots and brilliantly plumaged birds of several other varieties call from their perches among the tropical foliage to the passer-by. One's attention is so apt to become distracted by the sights and sounds along the way that the last turn which brings him abruptly upon the tennis-court is unexpected. It is rather amusing to observe the expression of bewilderment with which new-comers invariably emerge from the final turning of the garden's labyrinth.

Lawn-Tennis.—The hotel tennis-court is usually a good one, and a game can be greatly enjoyed in the late afternoon, when a cool breeze usually puts to flight the mid-day heat. Players have often been known to become irrational and to do ridiculous things in the midst of a game during the hot hours, for the sun of the tropics is treacherous, and its almost perpendicular rays are quick to strike and overcome the venturesome.

The Season for a Stroll about Town.—As the late afternoon is a good time for exercising, a short walk about the town is offered as a suggestion that the visitor may like to follow.

Hospiçio.—Oddly, a hospital is the most beautiful building in Funchal, and its architect was a

A HOTEL TENNIS-COURT.

Mr. Lamb, of London. Its corner-stone was laid in the year 1856, and its erection was completed three years later, at an expense of some thirty-two thousand six hundred pounds, which was borne entirely by the estate of the late dowager Empress of Brazil.

The Late Dowager Empress of Brazil.—This lady became a victim of consumption, and was brought to Madeira by her mother. Towards the close of her sad life she conceived the idea of erecting a hospital for consumptives as a memorial to her deeply mourned and only child, Princess Amelia. But as death drew near and she realised that she would not be able to begin the work herself, she made her will in favour of her sister, the dowager Queen of Sweden, and provided therein that the latter should attend to the building of the memorial. The empress passed away in the year 1853, and her sister conscientiously undertook and faithfully accomplished the work thus left to her.

Situated in the midst of a lovely garden on the Angustias Hill, near the New Road, the hospiçio commands an extensive view of the town, bay, and neighbouring mountains. A stroll through the grounds is interesting, and admission can

easily be had of the gate-keeper. The establishment is excellently carried on by means of the income derived from a large endowment fund provided by the will of the late empress. The noble Sisters of the Order of Saint Vincent de Paul[1] devote much of their time to caring for the consumptive patients, and the evenings of many lives are brightened by their cheering smiles and never-ceasing kindnesses.

Hospiçio Santa Casa da Misericordia.—There is another hospital, the Santa Casa da Misericordia, which is a large and rather imposing edifice on the north side of the Praça da Constituição. The building is not modern, having been erected in the year 1685, but it is in fairly good repair. Natives are admitted free or on the payment of a nominal fee, but foreigners are charged about two shillings (forty-eight cents) per day for treatment, lodging, and food, besides the cost of drugs, which they must pay for as an extra. A chapel on the grounds is dedicated to Saint Elizabeth, and on July 2 of every year the Festival of the Visitation is celebrated there, and the towns-people send floral contributions to the patients. There

[1] Chapter XII., Nunneries.

is in the hospital a department for foundlings, who are received through a revolving gate from the hands of the deserting parent or guardian.

Leprosy, and the Leper Hospital.—Leprosy is a common disease among the lower classes, especially in the western part of the island. The Leper Hospital, erected in 1665, is situated at São Lazaro.[1] There is on the hospital grounds a quaint and ancient chapel where religious services are held. This chapel, probably the smallest temple of worship in the world, is a building about nine feet in length and six feet in breadth. A ceiling fourteen feet from the floor permits of a gallery, which encircles the upper interior. On the floor is a pulpit, where the priest conducts services. Standing in the pulpit this holy man appears to be at the bottom of a pit, the gallery rising to the vaulted ceiling seeming to form the upper walls of the pit. It is in this gallery that the lepers assemble and hearken to the priest's voice as it rises from the depths beneath. It is a strange arrangement, but a practical and sanitary one,

[1] Places of interest near the Leper Hospital are the chapel of Santa Catarina and the lime-kilns of Funchal; Chapter III., Where Zargo is buried.

for the priest is in this way free from the atmosphere of the lepers, who are above him, and whose exhalations rise and thus leave the atmosphere on the ground-floor clear.

Praça da Constituição.—Across the Praça da Constituição, or Constitution Square, from the Santa Casa da Misericordia Hospital, is the Governor's Palace, an extensive, turreted structure. A pleasant walk to it can be had through the Praça, which is well shaded by evergreen trees.

A Public Garden.—Adjoining the Praça, and also facing the Palace, is a small public garden, filled with luxuriant plants of many interesting varieties. The Praça was in former days the fashionable promenade. The New Public Gardens have, however, since replaced the Praça in fashionable popularity.

The New Public Gardens.—The New Public Gardens[1] were opened but a few years ago, and are most attractive and popular. They contain many valuable specimens of trees and plants of

[1] The New Public Gardens occupy the grounds on which formerly stood the head Franciscan monastery. See Chapter XII., A Monastery of By-gone Days.

A GLIMPSE IN THE NEW PUBLIC GARDENS.

PALACIO DE SÃO LOURENÇO, WHERE THE GOVERNOR DWELLS.

almost every known tropical variety, and horticulturally are the finest in the island.

At the junction of the main thoroughfares in the middle of the gardens there is an elevated stand where a military band plays twice a week and on fête-days. At such times the fashion and wealth and rank of the town are to be seen thronging in public promenade about the gardens.

Praça da Rainha.—A new praça has just been opened. It extends along the New Road towards the *Pontinha*, Breakwater, and is described at length in Chapter XIII., Letter from United States Consul Jones to the Writer, Praça da Rainha.

Palacio de São Lourenço.—The *Palacio*, familiarly known to the Madeirans as the *Fortaleza*, and to the English as the Governor's Palace, is a rather ungainly looking building, but, being the residence of the civil and military governor, must be a place of interest to visitors as well as to Madeirans. Its main entrance opens upon the Praça da Rainha and commands a good view of the bay. Within there are few apartments deserving of special mention, though the reception-

rooms are handsome and well furnished, and the ball-room is spacious, provided with a good floor for dancing, and hung with apocryphal portraits of a number of the early governors.

Relating to the Governor.—In former years the income of the governor[1] amounted to some thirteen hundred pounds per annum, and it was then customary to entertain largely at the Palace. Although balls are still occasionally given, they are now small, formal affairs, and not splendid entertainments such as those of earlier days. For the salary of the governor[2] has been reduced from time to time during various administrations, until it is now ridiculously small and barely sufficient for his proper maintenance in accordance with his rank and position. The expenses of entertaining must, therefore, be defrayed entirely from the governor's private purse, and he is usually not a wealthy man.

The Palatial Art-Galleries.—The Palace picture-galleries are sadly wanting in good paintings.

[1] For matters pertaining to Madeiran government, see Chapter XII.

[2] For the name of the present civil governor of Madeira, see Chapter IX., Administration.

A PUBLIC FOUNTAIN.

The two which are considered to be the best works are a poorly executed portrait of a one-eyed man entitled Zargo,[1] and an inartistic painting representing the landing of the first discoverers of Madeira, Robert à Machin and Anna d'Arfet.

The Meteorological Observatory.—The meteorological observatory[2] of the government is situated in a wing of the Palace overlooking an instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind (an anemometer), which is erected upon the terrace.

Fountains.—It has only been within very recent times that statues of the nude were tolerated in public display. Several such statues which were erected in the squares in years gone by were shortly afterwards disfigured or removed by the populace, or clad and reclad in the latest fashions. Of late, however, public sentiment has changed somewhat on this matter, and there is at least one statue worthy of brief mention. As shown in

[1] Portuguese for *Squint-eyed*, the nickname of the famous explorer and rediscoverer of Madeira, João Gonçalvez. See foot-note on page 42 for explanation of this *sobriquet*.

[2] Chapter XI., Meteorological Observations.

the accompanying illustration, it represents the undraped form of a beautiful woman, and now adorns a public fountain in Funchal.

As Fontes de João Diniz.—The best drinking-water obtainable in Funchal comes from natural springs in the rock foundations of the Governor's Palace. The outlets for the water are under the main front of the building, and are known as *As Fontes de João Diniz.* Here a picturesque sight is to be had of the towns-people calling for their daily supplies of the fresh, sparkling fluid.[1]

As in Biblical Days. — Women come to the fountain dressed in loose, flowing garments, and balancing earthen jars on their heads, even as Rebecca and other women of Biblical days[2] are said to have gone to the wells. Among the water-carriers are also many men with austere countenances and flowing beards, who are clad in long, loose garments girt about the waist, and who

[1] Families keeping house in Funchal are cautioned to obtain their drinking-water at these springs: Chapter VI., Drinking-Water.

[2] Chapter VII., *ante*, Feast of the Assumption; Chapter XIV., Religious Life; Biblical Customs; Chapter XV., Fête-Days and Religious Celebrations.

THE OPERA-HOUSE AND NEW PUBLIC GARDENS.

carry tall staves; they, too, remind one forcibly, both in their grave manner and patriarchal dress, of characters pictured as having lived in the times of the prophets.

The Museum.—The Museum is a small and unpretentious-looking building, situated near Carmo Church and in the Seminario. It contains some very interesting exhibits, and is well worth a visit.

The Opera-House.—A highly imposing edifice is the Opera-House, fronting the main entrance to the New Public Gardens. It has been erected within recent years, and is a chief place of entertainment for the aristocracy during the winter season, when a very good stock company from Lisbon gives performances regularly.

Newspapers.—The leading newspapers are the *Diario do Commercio* and the *Diario de Noticias.*

Varadouras Gateway.—The Varadouras gateway, the main entrance to Funchal when the city was enclosed by a great wall, during the seventeenth century, stands on the beach front at the foot of a street which leads into the heart of the city. The gateway bears an inscription to the effect that the erection of the walls of the city was

completed in 1689. What is now left of the old city walls is mostly in ruins, due to the incursions of pirates and other marauders during the early part of the eighteenth century.

The County Prison.—This is a grim, forbidding-looking edifice, situated in the heart of that section in which there is the most bustle and liveliness. It has very properly been suggested that "a more suitable building in a less unfit locality should be provided." And, indeed, the structure is in a most wretched state of repair. At all hours of the day prisoners are to be seen at the prison windows, which front directly on the main thoroughfare and are generally on the ground-floor. The passer-by is often hailed by these miscreants and asked for money; if this is not immediately forthcoming, a torrent of abuse and ridicule is hurled after him. On fête-days various articles of the prisoners' handicraft are suspended by strings from the prison windows, as the means of offering them for sale to the people thronging the vicinity. On such occasions friends of the prisoners come to hold converse with them, but, as the late Mr. Johnson, the famous authority on matters Madeiran, says, "The miserable inmates of the

prison do not scruple to interrupt the conversation by calling out to the passer-by for alms, in tones rather of demand than of supplication."

The Casino.—It has become a fad within the last two or three years, on vessels calling at Funchal, to recommend the passengers who have a few hours to spend ashore, before their departure, to visit the Casino, a handsome building opened in the year 1895. Gambling on a very large scale is here carried on. Many great fortunes have already been won and lost in this Madeiran Monte Carlo. The proprietors of the Casino have lately acquired the Vigia Gardens, the most beautiful gardens in Funchal,[1] abounding in shady paths and trellised retreats, and filled with flowering plants and sparkling fountains. Every day a fine concert is given, while balls and dances are of frequent occurrence. The gardens overlook a lofty precipice, washed at its base by the tumbling waves of the sea.

Moonlight Excursions.—One of the most delightful pastimes is the making of an excursion into the country on a cool, clear night, when the

[1] See next paragraph, Moonlight Excursions.

moon is full. The weird lights and shadows cast on the roads and fields by the moonbeams make a scene very fascinating to the lover of the picturesque. As has elsewhere been stated, the peasants do much of their field labour at night,[1] in order to escape the heat from the direct rays of the sun. The women spin by the open windows in the moonlight and sing hymns and other songs of a religious character, and the field labourers join in the choruses. It is a quaint sight and one never to be forgotten. When there is no moon the planets and constellations look down from the heavens with great radiance: it has been remarked that the Pleiades appear to twinkle faster and with more brilliancy at Madeira than in any other part of the world. There is a remarkable clarity of the atmosphere at night, so that the heavenly bodies shed a beautiful lustre on things terrestrial. Miss Ellen M. Taylor, the distinguished author of "Madeira: Its Scenery and how to see it," states in her volume that "the light of the moon in Madeira is golden, not silver: the broad band of light she casts on the ocean

[1] Chapter XIV., Biblical Customs.

LOO ROCK FORT BY MOONLIGHT.

is radiant gold. Nature in every way conduces to make moonlight in Madeira bewitching and lovely." Of the moonlit nights in Funchal Miss Taylor says, "The lofty mountains, some in shadow, others in light; then in all *quintas* the trees add another beauty, and just above this one the *Araucarias* in the Vigia Gardens stand out clear, even at this distance.[1] Occasionally the music from some man-of-war at anchor in the bay will come across the sea, and in the stillness of evening the sound is welcome and very pleasant."

[1] Miss Taylor here refers to the quinta she occupied at the time of writing this description.

CHAPTER VIII

JOURNEYS TO DISTANT POINTS OF INTEREST[1]

Santa Cruz.—Perhaps the loveliest of the coast villages is Santa Cruz, which is twelve miles distant by land and fifteen miles by sea from Funchal. Situated at the mouth of a great ravine, on either side of which massive mountains lift their summits into the clouds, this little town, with its pretty white and yellow houses, presents a picturesque aspect. Approaching it by sea, vessels enter a small bay or inlet, bordering which is the village, fronting on a narrow beach. A trip from Funchal to Santa Cruz by water is highly interesting and delightful.

By Steamer to Santa Cruz.—There are two steam-launches, the Falcon and the Hawk, owned by the Messrs. Blandy, and a small steamer,[2] which

[1] Chapter VI. contains a full account of the houses where accommodations can be had in the towns and villages herein described.

[2] Chapter IX., Local Steamship Service.

leave on stated days several times weekly for places of interest along the coast. The voyage to Santa Cruz is highly exhilarating, for the steamer skirts the shore and affords a near view of an ever-changing panorama.

Inhabited Coast Districts.—In some places the coast rises abruptly and is weird, rugged, and wild, while in other places it is more smiling, the land sloping gently down to the water's edge. In these comparatively level places are to be seen the little huts, or dwellings of the country-folk; the straw-thatched roofs of the huts, peeping out here, there, and everywhere through the luxuriant foliage, resemble somewhat the tops of numerous large beehives.

Hotel Santa Cruz.—The only tavern in the town, the "Hotel Santa Cruz," is a comfortable two-story building, pleasantly situated at a short distance to the east of the village, on a terrace, where the sea breezes have full sway. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden.

Explorations along the rocky shore at this part of the island prove highly interesting and entertaining to those who have a taste for natural history, and, in fact, to all lovers of nature.

Caves.—The writer recollects well how he used to go out on the water in a native boat, and, with wondering interest, row about, discovering the entrances to dark caves, ever and anon stopping to listen to the dash of the breakers on the rocks or the noise of the rushing water as it hissed and boomed through the mysterious air-holes in the natural rocky coast wall.

Machico.—For the traveller who wishes to visit the various points of interest about the island and to see thoroughly all the sights, it would be well to draw up a definite plan of procedure. Santa Cruz is an excellent point from which to make excursions to the places of interest in the south-eastern section of the island. Within an hour and a quarter's walking distance is Machico, of which much has been said hitherto.[1]

Ruins of a Franciscan Monastery.—On the road thither stand the ruins of a Franciscan monastery,[2] which was erected in the year 1515. Machico, as described heretofore, lies in a verdant valley fronting on a bay some seven hundred and

[1] The history of Machico is contained in Chapter I.

[2] Another monastery is described in Chapter XII., A Monastery of By-gone Days.

fifty yards in width. Adjacent to the beach is a shaded promenade, where the fêtes of the villagers are held and where the romance of youth has its day. After church on Sundays it is a pleasing sight to see the belles attended by their admiring male escorts strolling about. These villagers lead a simple life and are happy.

Art-Gallery in the Chapel of the Sacrament.—The village art-gallery is in the Chapel of the Sacrament, where hangs a single ancient picture illustrative of the adorations of the three wise men at the manger birthplace of Christ Jesus.

The Parish Church, dedicated to Nossa Senhora da Conceição, the Island's Protectress, contains the canopied tombs of Tristam Vaz Teixeira and his wife. It has been told elsewhere[1] how he lived in Machico as first Captain of this half of the island.

Capella of Nosso Senhor de Milagres.—A chapel erected in the year 1883, and known as the Chapel of Our Lord of Miracles, occupies the site of the former structure, which was carried away by a

[1] Chapter II., last paragraph preceding Porto Santo's First Governor; Chapter III., Distinguished Madeiran Colonists, Teixeira.

flood from the mountains on the evening of Sunday, the 9th of October, of the year 1803.[1]

This earlier chapel was the first edifice of worship built on the island.[2] The first services were held on the 2d of July, of the year 1419—just a month after the departure from Portugal of the explorers on their voyage of rediscovery. The chapel, being built over the graves of Robert à Machin and Anna d'Arfet and dedicated, in memory of the dead prediscoverers, to the Portuguese Order of Christ, was called "Santa Izabel da Misericordia," Saint Izabel of Mercy. The crosses on the *original door* or *portico* (which was not destroyed in 1803) testify to the chapel's dedication.

Now when the great flood, which burst upon the town and country in the south side of the island, swept the chapel at Machico and its contents—a massive wooden cross and an image of Jesus—to sea, a great fear seized the natives that the end of the world was at hand.

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[1] Chapter XVII., Water-Spout and Flood of 1803.

[2] Chapter II., Zargo builds a Chapel to the Memory of the Prediscoverers.

But some three days after the flood had taken place an American ship sailed into Funchal Bay bringing a cross and an image that had been found floating out at sea.

In happy amaze and wonder the natives received the image and the cross, identifying them as those gone from Machico, and regarding their return as a miracle.

The cross and image were lodged for some years in the Funchal Cathedral, until in 1813 they were taken back to Machico and placed in the new chapel that had been built on the site of the original one destroyed by flood. It was at the time of the return of the image and cross to Machico that their restored resting-place, the new chapel, was re-dedicated, in commemoration of their return, to Nosso Senhor de Milagres[1] (Our Lord of Miracles). By the year 1877 the chapel had again gotten into a ruinous state, so, as it commemorated not only a miracle but marked the burial-place of the prediscoverers of Madeira, restoration was again begun. It was completed in 1883 and the again restored chapel was conse-

[1] Chapter XV., Celebration at Machico.

crated by the Bishop of Funchal. It stands, it is said, over the graves wherein were deposited the bodies of Machin and his unfortunate lady-love by their crew. It is here that a small cross of juniper wood is preserved; it bears the following inscription: "The Remains of Machin Cross, collected and deposited here by Robert Page, 1825." Mr. Page was an English resident in Funchal. There is also an inscription in Portuguese attached to the cross to the effect that it was found in the old chapel in 1814. This statement seems to be totally at variance with the other, but there is no solution.

A Subterranean Cavern.—In the valley of Machico, and near the Quinta de Santa Anna, there is a great subterranean cavern, into the depths of which a very interesting tour of exploration may be made.

The Fossil Bed.—Another trip which is within easy distance from Santa Cruz can be accomplished comfortably by boat in about an hour and a half; it is to the Fossil Bed near the base of the Piedade Peak. Here is an elysian field for the naturalist, where many strange shell-fish are to be found, also land-shells, and what are

apparently petrified branches and roots of trees and of plants of various characters.[1]

Ponta de São Lourenço.—Ponta de São Lourenço is not far from the Fossil Bed; in fact, it is just across Labra Bay, a small inlet.

Ilheo d'Agostinho.—The Ponta is one of four dissevered boulders, resembling miniature islands; these are known as Ilheo d'Agostinho. This is the extreme eastern point of the island.

The Light-House.—On the rocky isle of the Ilheo group known as Fora, directly off Point St. Lorenzo,[2] is the only light-house[3] in Madeira, and it has served to warn many a vessel from the dangerous, rocky coast. There is telegraphic communication between the light-house and the authorities in Funchal.

Church of Santo Antonio da Serra.—If one is devoutly inclined or really wishes to see everything that is to be seen in the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz, the church of Santo Antonio da Serra should be visited. It is situated in the mountains at a height of two thousand and fifty-nine feet,

[1] Chapter IX., Fossil Land.

[2] Ponta de São Lourenço Anglicised.

[3] Portuguese, Pharol.

and overlooks the junction of roads from Ribeiro Frio, Machico, Porto da Cruz, Santa Cruz, and Funchal.

Lamaceiros Pass.—A very delightful excursion, and one on which a view of much picturesque scenery may be had, is that along the Lamaceiros Pass. Porto da Cruz is within an hour and a half's walking distance from the pass, and near at hand are the quintas of Mr. Donaldson and Snr. Leal. Just to the west of the pass flow the waters of the great *levada*. The river is here tapped for the water-supply of Santa Cruz and the surrounding district. The main stream is carried to Camacha, an inland parish situated between Santa Cruz and Funchal.

Porto da Cruz.—Porto da Cruz is another good point from which to make excursions; it is a village on the northeast coast, about a mile and a half from Fayal.[1]

Calhêta.—On the coast about fourteen miles west of Funchal is Calhêta, a small town of more than passing interest. The people of Calhêta take their styles from the metropolis, Funchal. The

[1] Chapter X., Fayal.

A NATIVE OF CALHÊTA.

men do not wear the simple loose garments peculiar to their country brethren, but affect the regulation city attire to as great an extent as possible.

Monastery in Calhêta.—The court-house in Calhêta stands on a ledge of rock so exceedingly narrow that its gables overhang a precipice. It was until a few years ago an old monastery. The shore in this vicinity rises abruptly, and towering rocky mountains frown from their summits almost perpendicularly down upon the rugged valleys at their feet.

Paül do Mar.—At Paül do Mar, a little village about three miles up the coast from Calhêta, every inch of the soil is under cultivation. This is the chief locality for the growing of the grapes from which is made the world-famous Sercial wine.[1]

The Prazéres.—The Prazéres is a populated district, well cultivated and uniquely attractive to the sight-seer. The economy of space, which is a necessity in the mountain provinces where land approaching levelness is at a high premium, is not a characteristic of this gently rolling country.

[1] Chapter XXIII., The Vine and the Wine.

Farming Country.—It is an agreeable contrast to those with an interest for farming, who love open fields, spacious vineyards and orchards, and who find cultivation in various other parts of the island cramped and hence uninteresting. The cereals are here grown extensively and fruits are largely cultivated. Stock-farming is another industry, and cattle graze and roam over far-stretching greenswards: they are obedient to the call of the herdsman's BUZIO, a huge conch-shell that serves as a horn and produces a musical note.

Love for Labour.—Of people in this locality industry is a marked characteristic; so strong is the inborn love for it that women are met in the roads and fields poising heavy loads on their heads, carrying distaffs and spindles in their hands and spinning as they trudge along under their burdens.

How Mourning is worn.—Natives of the Prazéres have customs peculiar to themselves. The woman who loses a near relation by death goes into mourning[1] by donning a head-dress of white cot-

[1] Chapter XIV., Ladies' Dress; Chapter XV., Attire of Ladies of the Aristocracy.

ECONOMY OF SPACE.

ton stuff; it is sewed into a kind of square bag, which is pulled over the head so that it conceals the hair, but allows the face to be thrust through an opening cut in front and just large enough for such purpose.

The Observance of Mourning in Funchal.—It is a custom in the metropolis, Funchal, when a death occurs in a family, for all the various friends and acquaintances to procure black-edged visiting-cards with which to pay calls of sympathy and condolence. These cards are kept as an heirloom by the family in which the death occurs, and the multiplicity of black-edged cards is a source of great family pride.

On an occasion when the writer called to offer sympathy to a Madeiran friend of his who had just lost his mother, the writer was ushered into the parlour, where dirt and disorder were the predominating features. When the writer's friend entered he was prompt to make an excuse, which he evidently felt was fully sufficient. Bowing several times with precision he said, "I beg, sir, that you will understand this disorder, as we are in mourning." The writer recalls that "a gleam of something almost approaching

human intelligence" must have appeared on his face, for his guest seemed to feel that the writer's expression conveyed entire appreciation of the situation.

The mourner showed with great pride a silver platter filled with black-edged visiting-cards, and then led the writer to a closet crowded with packages tied and labelled. "This closet," he said, with a smile of superiority, "is filled to overflowing with tributes of honour to my family." He then took down several packages and undid them. They contained black-edged cards, and some packages were much larger than others. His great-grandfather must have been the most popular man of the family, judging from the larger quantity of cards the package labelled with his name contained. When the time allotted for the exhibition of mother's cards had ended, they would be made into a package and placed away in the closet.

It seemed that the family album of photographs, which the writer's friend latterly exhibited, was not a source of so much pride as the packages of mourning cards. The Madeiran concluded his exhibition with the remark :—

"I think that I am right in saying that we have more of these tributes of honour in our family than almost any other family in our capital possesses."

Part III

The Geography and Geology

CHAPTER IX

THE GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Volcanic Formation.—The Madeiras—*i. e.*, Madeira proper, Porto Santo, and the Desertas—rise from the depths of the Atlantic Ocean as the summits of vast mountains built up ages ago by mighty volcanic upheavals and outpourings.

Situation of the Madeïras.—The group is situated in north latitude 32° 43′ and west longitude 17°, at a distance of thirteen hundred and thirty miles from Southampton, five hundred and thirty miles from Lisbon, and three hundred and twenty miles from the North African coast.

The Time.—The time at the Madeiras is one hour, seven minutes, and forty seconds later than at Greenwich.

Soundings.—During the past few years a great many soundings have been made in the North Atlantic, and the fact has been established that Madeira rises in the midst of an unfathomable

ocean. If the water could be drained off, the island's summit would tower a little more than 20,000 feet above the sea's dry bed.

The Madeiras, the Salvages, the Canaries, and the Cape Verdes would be found to be parts of a submarine chain running fairly parallel with the African coast. Now from this chain, during the progress of the centuries, other peaks will likely be tossed by volcanic upheaval to form other islands and island groups.

The shores of the Madeiran coast, save where an occasional small beach slants into the water, are precipitous and drop perpendicularly below the water.

In some places along the southeastern coast the ocean reaches a depth of 100 fathoms within half a mile of shore.

Basalt and Tufa.—In one of the ravines marking the approach to Fayal[1] there is a large number of columns of basalt, and in the ocean near Fayal a basaltic pillar rises to a point from a broad base. Between Machico and Caniçal there are, at short intervals, vertical surfaces, in reciprocal

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[1] Chapter X., Fayal.

succession, of basalt and tufa, rising to heights varying from 275 to 500 feet, and ribbed lengthwise by dikes, forking downwards—the forking or bifurcation has never been found to be upwards in a single instance. The mountain cliffs directly behind Caniçal are broken off abruptly in depths towards the ocean, and show many dip lines of strata, inclining southward. It has been remarked by several geologists that the broken appearance of the faces of the cliffs here argues that a large portion of the island was, in some by-gone age, broken away here and swallowed up in the ocean from which it had in previous ages arisen.

Size of Madeira.—It is said that Queen Isabella once asked Columbus to give her some idea of the appearance of the Island of Jamaica, and the explorer taking a piece of paper crushed it and then opened it out. "This," said he, "will give your Royal Majesty a better description than any which I might be able to tell you." Such an apt notion may answer well to describe the geographical conformation of the island of Madeira, which is thirty miles in length and twelve miles in breadth.

Snow.—The island shows a central ridge of mountains running from east to west, its loftiest summits—those from five thousand five hundred to six thousand feet high—often covered with snow.

Lava.—There are a few ancient lava cascades in the mountainous districts of Madeira proper, near the southern coast. At Porto Moniz there is a remarkable islet some two hundred feet in height on a base of basalt. This island is a dwelling-place for sea-fowl; its steep sides are inaccessible to humanity. At Porto Moniz a great stream of lava at one time flowed over the cliffs into the ocean; this stream has left a solid mass that now forms a reef[1] nearly fifteen hundred feet beyond the coast line.

As has been elsewhere stated, Madeira was, in countless ages gone by, a mass of eruptive volcanoes, and there is still much lava to be found in the mountain fastnesses and in the valleys.

What Tufa is.—Many of the peasants in the neighbourhood of Porto Moniz live comfortably

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[1] Another lava reef is at Seixal, Chapter XVII., Seixal, and the road thither.

in cavities cut into the tuff or tufa. This is a deposit of granular structure, yellow in colour and very friable. It is intercalated between the beds of hard rock, having originally poured from the craters in the form of mud at a time when the volcanoes ejected triturated materials mixed with steam, instead of lava currents.

Earthquakes.—Occasionally there is a slight earthquake shock. The shock that took place on the night of March 31, 1748, was the only one at all disastrous in the recorded history of Madeira. It brought to the ground parts of many public and private buildings, and did considerable damage to the Cathedral. A sympathetic shock disturbed the island on November 1, 1755, when the great earthquake destroyed the city of Lisbon. Another earthquake which quite frightened the inhabitants and did some slight damage in Funchal was in January, 1816.

Coast Conformation.—The coast abounds with objects of interest for the naturalist and for every lover of nature in her wildest and most sublime aspects. Mountains are precipitous at the water's edge and beaches are infrequent. Sea-cliffs rise sheer to heights varying from five hundred to

nearly two thousand feet, their bases bathed with foam and their summits crowned with clouds.

Age of the Island of Madeira.—It is quite certain that the island of Madeira did not rise from the sea to its present heights entire at one stated time, for there are existing proofs that certain portions are much older than others. Little or nothing is known as to the time when volcanic action ceased; the streams of lava at Porto Moniz and at S. Vicente are of more recent date than many other formations of the island, as are the Trachytes of Porto da Cruz and the region between Cama de Lobos and Funchal. For a long time, however, the subterranean fires have been apparently extinct. With the exception of a few inconsiderable earthquakes there has been no recorded eruption since the discovery by Machin, or the rediscovery by Zargo. In spite of this the country lying between the base of Cabo Girão and Funchal is broken by conical hills, upon a number of which slag and volcanic cinders remain, and bear the appearance of having been thrown there from some fiery furnace but recently. Traces remain of streams of lava around the foot of some of these hills, apparently

CABO GIRÃO.

having flowed originally from the crater of some great volcano.

Cabo Girão, the Second Highest Sea-Cliff in the World.—To the west of Funchal towers Cabo Girão, the loftiest sea-cliff of Madeira, and, with the exception of one on the coast of Norway, the highest in the world. Rising almost perpendicularly, Cabo Girão reaches an altitude of nineteen hundred and thirty-four feet above the water.

Quarries of Cantaria, Building-Stone.—On the face of this gigantic cliff are quarries of cantaria,[1] hard grayish stone much used in building.

It is stated in Chapter II. (paragraph headed Cabo Girão) that Zargo, after leaving Funchal, proceeded three miles to the westward and came before a mighty precipice, which he named Cabo Girão. It is now only two miles distant from Funchal, the city having enlarged a mile westward since it was originally founded.

Geraniums, Broom, Cactus, and Prickly Pear.—The almost perpendicular sides of the sea-cliffs are often covered with wild geraniums,[2] broom, cactus, and prickly pear. At infrequent intervals

[1] Chapter XII., Masonry.

[2] Chapter XIX., Flowering Plants.

along the coast the ever-beating waves have broken a rocky prominence and have ground the fragments together during countless high tides until shores have been built of their crumblings. In such places rocks tower from the water in chaotic confusion, in the shape of church-spires, which rear their points to great heights, or in mountainous masses. During times of storm, when the sea runs high, water is seen spurting far up on the promontories.

Air-Holes and Caverns.—The spray is thrown up from mysterious air-holes, through which it seethes with hissing, booming, and groaning noises that are weird and awe-inspiring to the unfamiliar hearer. Entrances to caves appear in the rocky coast walls, and many of the caverns are long, winding, and high vaulted.

Tide.—The tidal wave[1] strikes the Madeiras at about the same time that it arrives at the Azores, and high water occurs at the time of the full moon or of the new (or change) at ten minutes before one o'clock in the afternoon. The measure of the ebb and flow of the tide is seven feet, and

[1] Chapter XI., Climatic Situation.

CACTI PLANTS.

PONTA DELGADA FROM SÃO JORGE.

the flood runs at nearly a mile and three-quarters an hour on springs, N. 30° E.

The Inhabited Islands.—Of the four principal islands and groups of islands which form the Madeiras, or Madeiran group, but two are inhabited. They are Madeira and Porto Santo. The uninhabited groups are the Desertas and the Salvages.

Porto Santo.—Porto Santo lies about twenty-three miles northeast of Madeira. It is six and one-third miles long and from two to three miles across. Its geology is of the same general volcanic character as that of Madeira.

Ilheo de Baixo.—From a great deposit of coral limestone in the Ilheo de Baixo, an islet off the southwest coast of Porto Santo, is derived the entire supply of lime used in Madeira. The stone is quarried in horizontal galleries, one of which extends across the islet.

Lime-Kilns of Funchal.—The calcic rock is shipped to Funchal, where it is burned into lime in kilns situated near the Leper Hospital of São Lazaro.[1] The Ilheo de Baixo is an old coral reef, with an

[1] Chapter VII., Leprosy and the Leper Hospital.

average elevation of two hundred feet above the ocean and a peak some five hundred and eighty feet in height.

Fossil Land.—Near the base of the Piedade Peak and on the Ponta de (promontory of) São Lourenço is the fossil bed,[1] a curious geological formation, closely resembling a petrified forest; the trunks of ancient trees, the interlacing of branches, and the fallen limbs and twigs being all equally faithfully represented. But it is questioned among the scientists whether this fossil land is indeed a petrified forest or is not rather a collection of stalactites formed in the sand by the percolation of rain water, which, after dissolving certain portions of the carbonate of lime, has redeposited it in the fantastic shapes now seen. Another argument is that which was advanced by Darwin to explain the existence of a similar looking deposit he had seen in Southwest Australia. Darwin said:

"One day I accompanied Captain Fitzroy to Bald Head, the place mentioned by so many navigators, where some imagine they saw corals, and others that they saw petrified

[1] Chapter VIII., The Fossil Bed.

trees standing in the position in which they had grown. According to our view the beds had been formed by the wind having heaped up fine sand composed of minute rounded particles of shells and corals, during which process branches and roots of trees, together with many shells, became enclosed. The whole then became consolidated by the percolation of calcareous matter, and the cylindrical cavities left by the decaying of the wood were thus also filled up with a hard pseudo-stalactical stone. The weather is now wearing away the softer parts, and in consequence the hard casts of the roots and branches of the trees project above the surface, and in a singularly deceptive manner resemble the stumps of a dead thicket."

Mr. T. Edward Bowdich visited the Madeiran fossil bed in the autumn of 1823, and in his book, "Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo," published in London in 1825, he gives an account of his visit to fossil land and supports the argument of its being a petrified forest, in a manner in accordance with Mr. Darwin's theory explaining the existence of a similar fossil land in Southwest Australia.

Mr. Bowdich's statement is convincing; and as his account of fossil land pictures it vividly, as the writer has so often seen it, the liberty is taken to quote his account herewith:

"We reached a depression, more like a basin than a plain, covered with a deep bed of loose and agglutinated sand. These sands have in some degree been fixed or bound by the numerous branches of forest-trees which they have enveloped, for these branches (which have preserved their lateral twigs) are so numerous that they are spread over the surface, like a network of stoloniferous roots. It is scarcely possible to set the foot on the ground without treading on them. Both the branches and the trunks (which stand on their roots in their natural position) are encased in a thick, hard sheath of agglutinated sand, which has followed the external configuration of the wood like a cast. In some instances the wood has entirely perished, and the envelopes are found void like tubes, but most frequently the wood is found within, as a distinct mass, and has become sufficiently siliceous to scratch arragonite. The tallest fragments of trunks reach about a foot above the surface of the sand; how far beneath it I cannot say: there were two of these as thick as my body. Sometimes embedded in the envelopes of the wood, but generally in the looser sand of the surface, were innumerable fossil-shells, intermingled promiscuously; two species terrestrial, the third belonging to a marine genus."

Land-Shells Peculiar to Porto Santo.—There are several varieties of land-shells to be found along the coast of Porto Santo which are peculiar to that island, and which are, therefore, of special interest to the visiting geologist.

Life at Porto Santo.—Although Porto Santo was, as already mentioned,[1] the first island of the Madeira group discovered, and was settled more than four centuries ago, its population to-day numbers all told scarcely two thousand persons. Nearly all of these live in the one and only town, Villa Baleira, where an administrator resides, who rules over this stationary population.

While referring to the community of Porto Santo the writer cannot desist from quoting a paragraph descriptive of the stagnant life on that island.[2] The clever observations made by Mr. Bowdich in Porto Santo three-quarters of a century ago are equally applicable to the state of affairs existing there at the present day. The paragraph runs as follows:

"The white sandy beach of Porto Santo seemed to promise me a different geological field for observation to that of Madeira, and I was all impatience to get ashore; but it was necessary that I should have the governor's permission to do so, which the captain of the boat was despatched to procure;

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[1] Chapter II., Discovery and Naming of Porto Santo.

[2] "Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo during the Autumn of 1823," by the late T. Edward Bowdich.

for the economical nature of the government did not permit any Mercury to be in attendance for this purpose; and, indeed, during the three days I resided there I could never discover that the governor had more than one king's servant under his command, for all the purposes of ordinary state, and he (distinguished by being clothed in tattered remnants of various uniforms) opened the gates, hoisted the flag, beat the drum at sunrise and sunset, swept the yard, helped in the kitchen, and waited at table when the governor had company. I should mention that the governor himself, a major in the army, has only six hundred dollars a year from the government, depending for anything more on his own ingenuity. The captain of the boat tied his better suit of clothes in a handkerchief, which he held on the top of his head, and, plunging into the water, swam ashore; but, although he quitted us at seven o'clock, it was thought derogatory by the governor's servant to acknowledge that his excellency had risen until nine, and then he must breakfast before he could grant the audience; in which he graciously permitted us to come ashore, in a place where there seemed nobody but himself and the drummer to prevent us. The landing is almost as bad as that at Funchal. I begged to wash myself before I proceeded to the governor's, and was bowed into a stable and furnished with a decanter of water, not as the most convenient, but as the most splendid vessel that could be immediately laid hold of in the neighbourhood. The governor's house looked like that of the lawyer in a small village in England; it was very neat, of one story, and contained but two sitting-rooms, one of which, however, was spacious and very comfortably furnished. A row

of cannons (some of which had fallen from their carriages, whilst the others, from their monstrous touch-holes and rusty condition, were emblems of peace rather than war, and fit subjects for a society of antiquaries) adorned the turf before the house, and a second row, in sufficiently good condition for the gunner or drummer to fire a salute with some safety, was ranged in the yard. We were given to understand that we should find the governor in his library, which proved to be a small room level with the court, adorned with about a dozen books, the drum, some old maps of Sanson and Jansens (more useful for giving an idea of the history than of the actual state of geography), and some rude drawings of his son's, a genteel, smart boy, about thirteen years of age. His excellency was hard at work in a cotton jacket, writing despatches to Madeira, the unexpected appearance of our boat having flattered him with the rare opportunity of communicating the unchangeable state of things in Porto Santo to his superior. He received me with the greatest politeness, and begged me to believe that both he and his house were at my service, and sending for the commandant (an old man of seventy, distinguished by a red edging to his great coat), charged him to order one of the most intelligent of the better class of peasantry, on his allegiance as a militiaman, to accompany and direct me in my rambles through the island."

Local Steamship Service.—The only communication which these literally "insular" people of Porto Santo have had until recently with the outside world has been by a single small coasting

steamer, the *Falcão*[1] (Falcon), which plied between Madeira and Porto Santo twice every month, conveying the mails and affording a means of transportation for not exceeding forty passengers. A larger steamer has recently been built for service to the north coast of Madeira and to Porto Santo.

The Desertas.—The Desertas, about ten miles southeast of Madeira, comprise three towering rocky islands. Deserta Grande, the largest, towers out of the sea to a height in some places of over sixteen hundred feet. It varies from half a mile to a mile in width, and is about six miles long.

The Salvages.—The Salvages, another group of three islands, lie about one hundred and fifty-six miles from Madeira and between Madeira and the Canaries. The largest of the Salvages is the Great Piton, a mile in width by three miles in length.

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[1] The Falcão is described in Chapter VIII., By Steamer to Santa Cruz.

CHAPTER X

ALTITUDES

A Table of Heights.—The following table gives in English feet the heights above sea-level of the principal mountains and localities of interest in the Madeiran group.

Madeira

Deanery	300
Quinta do Val	350
Levada de Santa Luzia	500
São Jorge	1069
Santa Anna Hotel	1090
São Roque Church	1129
Mirante Vista do Machico	1769
Portella Pass	1799
Palheiro	1800
Penha d'Aguia	1915
Cabo Girão	1934
Mount Church	1965
Church in the Curral das Freiras	2000
Church at Camacha and Santo Antonio de Serra	2300
Mr. Veitch's house at Jardim da Serra	2526
Levada in Ribeiro Frio and Ribeira da Metade	3000
Pico da Cruz Campanario	3071

Pico dos Bodes	3725
Pico do Arrebentão	3844
Encumiada de São Vicente	4000
Pico da Lagôa	4762
Pico Ruivo on the Paül da Serra	5210
Pico Grande	5391
Pico do Areeiro	5893
Pico das Torrinhas de Boa Ventura	5980
Pico das Torrinhas (or Torres) do Poizo	6000
Pico Ruivo	6056

Desertas

Sail Rock, off north end of Ilheo Chão	160
Ilheo Chão	336
Bugio	1349
Deserta Grande	1610

Porto Santo

Ilheo de Cima	364
Ilheo de Baixo	570
Pico d'Arma Ferreira	911
Pico Branco	1389
Pico do Castello	1446
Pico do Facho	1663

Among the Mountains.—In Chapter VII. an account is given of an excursion in the mountains by way of the Little Curral to the summit of Pico do Areeiro, and the views commanded by the

excursionist standing on the summit are fully described. Mention is made of Picos Ruivo, Cidrão, Canario, and Torres, of which the summit of Pico do Areeiro commands a fine view. The Grand Curral is also seen at the base of a circular group of mountains rising in spire-like peaks about it. The Pico do Areeiro itself overlooks the Grand Curral and completes the circle of surrounding mountains.

Fayal.—The approach to Fayal[1] by land can be made through either one of three great ravines which divide the mountain ranges in this section of the country, and whose waters converge near Fayal, where they enter the ocean in a single large stream at the western base of Penha d'Aguia. The village of Fayal is situated in a beautiful fertile valley, where the leading industry is the growing of sugar-cane.[2] The only building worthy of special mention is the church, of peculiar architecture and situated in the heart of luxuriant vegetation of every kind.

Penha d'Aguia.—Frowning down from the dizzy height of 1915 feet above the sea is the summit

[1] Chapter IX., Basalt and Tufa.

[2] Chapter XVI., Sugar.

of a mighty truncated pyramid of rock known as the Penha d'Aguia. A pleasant journey, occupying a day's time, can be made from Santa Anna[1] to the top of Penha, which commands a wonderful view of the island's conformation.

From the summit of Penha the vision sweeps the chaotic centre of the island, where the tumbling mountain ranges rise one above the other, and Picos Ruivo, Torres, and Areeiro pierce their way above the clouds. Other lower Picos, de João Perado and da Suna, mount skyward above hollow earth channels that descend from them to the sea at Porto da Cruz.

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[1] Chapter VI., Lodging at Santa Anna.

"THE LAND OF THE WINE" Copyright, 1901, by A. J. Drexel Biddle.

ISLAND OF
MADEIRA
From Admiralty Survey, with Additions.
SCALE
1 ½ 0 1 2 miles
50'
40'
Line of 100 Fathoms
Pa.de St.Anna
Rocha de Navio
P.do Cortado
P.Fayal
Fayal
Penha d'Aguia 1916
Porto da Cruz
Curral do Mar
Terra de Baixo
Pa.de S.Antonio
P.da Maia 2616
P.Castanho 2953
Pa.do Bode
Pa. do Funcho
I.de Branca (Arched Rock)
Pa.do Castello
N.S.da Piedade
Ilde Labra
P.das Pedras
Agoastinho I.
Pta. de Lourenzo
Pa. do Furado
I.de Cevada
Light ho.
Fora I.
Pa.do Gavão
Caniçal
Lamaçaes. 2350
Pozetta
Rib.a de Machico
P.da Sancha 3416
P.do Facho 1060
Pitas
S.Antonio da Serra
Lagoa 2474
P.d'Abobras 4789
House
Machico
Agoa de Pena
Pa.Quimada
P.do Infante
Sta.Katarina I.
Pad'Arcos
Camacha
S.Pedro
Sta.Cruz
32°40'
N.Lat.
Gaula
P.do Cavico
Palheiro
Caniço
Porto Novo
Pa.d'Atalaya
Pa.d'Oliveira
Cabo Garajão
(Brazen Hd.)
Engraved by R. D. Servoss, New York

CHAPTER XI

CLIMATE

Climatic Situation.—Situated between the isothermals of 64° and 68° F., the climate of the Madeira Islands is marked by a singular uniformity of temperature. It is stated by certain scientists that this is due in great part to its position in the midst of the ocean, whence its atmosphere is at all times drawing a supply of aqueous vapours.

Humidity.—On account of the warm current[1] that flows by it, there is a much larger quantity of moisture in the air of Madeira[2] than there would otherwise be. Dr. Tyndall, an English scientist, shows that the water suspended overhead as vapour protects the earth in the same way that warm clothing protects the body, at one time arresting the heat rays of the sun and again lessening the radiation of heat from the earth

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[1] Chapter IX., Tide.

[2] Chapter VII., Where the Rêde is Desirable.

into space. The atmosphere of England contains, on an average, but one particle of water to two hundred particles of air, but that one particle absorbs eighty times as much heat as the collective two hundred air particles.

Northeast Trade-Wind.—From April 10 to September 10 the northeast trade-wind blows on Madeira, but during the winter season the island is some four degrees beyond the limits of the trade-wind, though the prevailing wind, which blows irregularly, is even then from the northeast. Occasionally in the spring the north wind blows over the central ridge of mountains and rushes down its slopes, causing damage to the vineyards.

The Leste.—The warm, dry east wind, which blows from the African desert in summer-time, and in Madeira is known as the "*leste*," is the same wind which in Southern Europe strikes hot and cold in various places. In Switzerland, for instance, the African wind, there called the "*bise*," is a cold, icy wind; this is because, while blowing across the peaks of the lofty Alps, which are perpetually covered with snow and ice, it loses all its heat and sand. Indeed, when it pours down into a Swiss valley it sends a chill through

every one on the hottest and most sunshiny day in summer. It is when an unusually violent east wind sweeps over the great Desert of Sahara that its effects are felt in the Madeira Islands, although they are distant some three hundred and twenty miles from the African coast.[1] But, strange as it may seem, the hot sand is caught up from the desert in swirling wind-clouds and thus conveyed, through the azure heights of the upper air, across the sea to the Madeira Islands; it is also thus carried to the Canaries. At Madeira such a storm appears far out at sea and coming onward with velocity.

Sand from the Desert of Sahara.—Damp cloths are sometimes hung over the windows in houses to keep out the sand with which the air is often laden at this time.

Havoc wrought by the Leste.—After the sand-storm, which occupies anywhere from a couple of hours to three days in passing, destruction is found in the most unlooked-for places. Holes are burned occasionally through hedges, and the leaves and smaller branches on the sides of trees

[1] Chapter IX., Situation of the Madeiras.

exposed to the hot storm's violence are sometimes found scorched to crumbling dryness. Beyond this there is hardly if ever any other serious damage wrought that is worthy of mention; and there is very little personal discomfort felt. A distinguished resident at Madeira writes, "I never saw or felt any ill-effect from leste."

Rain.—At the end of summer the equinoctial rains, accompanied by much lightning and little thunder, set in. The average rainfall, taken from seventeen years' observations, has been found to be 26.71 inches. The accompanying table of meteorological observations[1] gives a concise idea of the atmospheric characteristics of the Madeiran climate.

Clouds.—While the rainfall in Madeira is slight and infrequent, there is seldom a cloudless day, the mountain-peaks being constantly bathed in nebulous vapours.

Air.—The air is sedative and conducive to rest, which is an advantage to invalids that come to Madeira suffering from nervous complaints.

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[1] Chapter VII., The Meteorological Observatory.

Meteorological Observations

Funchal, Madeira.		October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	No. of Years of Observations.
Temperature, shade, mean of, mean daily	Degrees F.	68.6	65.0	61.8	60.3	60.3	60.8	62.4	64.4	25
Temperature, shade, minimum, mean daily	Degrees F.	63.9	60.5	57.3	55.7	55.1	55.2	57.6	59.6	19
Temperature, shade, range, mean daily	Degrees F.	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.4	9.2	19
Moisture of atmosphere, relative humidity, mean daily .	Sat. 100.	66.0	68.3	68.2	69.0	66.0	63.4	65.9	65.5	19
Rain, amount of, mean monthly	Inches.	2.30	4.78	4.10	4.58	2 64	2.83	1.75	1.07	19
Rain, number of days on which rain fell (.01 of an inch or more), mean monthly . .		8.7	10.0	10.7	12.0	6.7	8.4	7.0	5.7	11

By adding the mean daily range to the mean minimum the mean maximum can always be found.

Warning to the Invalid.—It may here be said that it is unadvisable for an invalid[1] to come to Madeira unattended; there have been many sad cases where the dying have had no one at hand to help or understand them.

The Story of an Invalid.—The writer recalls with great pleasure his acquaintance and subsequent friendship with a Russian gentleman suffering from consumption, who was a visitor to the island in 1889. The name by which the gentleman was known was Mr. Ootoman, and, like many of the Russian aristocrats, he was highly educated and well-informed. He spoke some eight or ten languages fluently and was a most delightful and entertaining conversationalist. It was a pleasure to meet him, for, though he suffered intensely, he was always bright and cheerful, and his face wore a radiant smile. It was his joy to be wheeled into the garden in a rolling-chair and there to sit among the scented flowers and hearken to the songs of the canaries as they flitted overhead in

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[1] Chapter IV., Why Madeira is Especially Interesting to the World; Chapter XVI., A Watering-Place and Health-Resort.

THE INVALID'S DELIGHT, A HOTEL GARDEN.

the bright sunshine. He had lived a highly interesting life, and had penetrated the wilds of China and Siberia and gone through the most thrilling experiences in the interests of his government. It was while thus engaged that he had contracted his deadly malady, and he had come to Madeira accompanied by neither kith nor kin, hopeful that a winter passed in the salubrious climate might restore his former health. But one day the writer, who was accustomed to seek him in the garden, missed him, and on going to his room was met at the door by his faithful attendant, who in a sobbing voice said that his master's spirit had just passed to a brighter and better world. The writer was one of the few mourners at the funeral. A Russian war-ship called for the remains.

Mr. Ootoman's Identity.—It was discovered that the deceased Mr. Ootoman was none other than a distinguished member of the royal family of Russia. In his case there was a devoted attendant, who knew him in his true capacity, at his bedside when death stole upon him; but many invalids who could well afford a trusty companion come to Madeira unaccompanied, although suffering from dangerous maladies.

Health, and how to keep it.—As was said in Chapter V.,[1] great care should be taken by the well and strong as well as by invalids to avoid violent exercise before becoming acclimated. Discrimination as to diet[2] and a careful self-watchfulness are earnestly recommended, for in the bright sunshine and scarcely varying temperature the new-comer is tempted to run undue risk.

List of Physicians in Madeira in 1900

It occurred to the writer, just before sending this volume to press, that a list of the present-day leading physicians in Madeira would be desirable as a reference for all visitors to the island —one is always better satisfied to know precisely as to the medical aid at hand at a distant place before going thither.

Through the kind co-operation of the United States Consul, Mr. T. C. Jones, in this matter, the writer is enabled to give a complete list of Madeira's leading practising physicians and dental surgeons.

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[1] Chapter V., How to avoid Sunstroke.

[2] Chapter V., Diet for the New-Comer.

Climate

English

Dr. M. C. Grabham,
Dr. F. J. Hicks,
Dr. R. E. S. Krohn,
Dr. J. Geddes Scott,
Dr. B. R. Conolly.

Portuguese

Dr. V. Machado,
Dr. J. Larica,
Dr. M. Sequeira,
Conde de Cannavial,
Dr. M. Pitta,
Dr. Silvestre,
Dr. L. Gaspar,
Dr. João A. Teixeira,
Dr. Nuno Silvestre Teixeira,
Dr. Pedro Lomelino,
Dr. Abel Vasconcellos,
Dr. V. Ornellas,
Dr. Anthero de Menezes,
Dr. José Joaquim de Freitas,
Dr. J. de Carvalho,
Dr. Carlos Leite Monteiro,
Dr. Arthur Leite Monteiro.

Dr. Azevedo Ramos, Dental Surgeon.
Dr. Jayme de Sá, Dental Surgeon.

A Postscript to the Preface

While the writer of this work believes strictly in the historical version of the prediscovery of the Madeira Islands by Robert à Machin (as his own arguments in the preface, as well as in the body of this work, will show), he, nevertheless, appends herewith, in condensed form, some of the most able of the contrary arguments, in order that his readers may have a view of both sides of the much discussed question.

To start at the very beginning, it is claimed by certain writers as possible that the early Phœnicians happened upon those islands now known as the Madeiran group in the course of some of their many daring voyages in quest of new territory. But as there is no evidence of any character whatsoever either in ancient history or folk-lore to show that the Phœnicians actually visited these islands, the foregoing theory would seem to develop into mere conjecture.

The distinguished historian and scientist of Madeira, Mr. James Yate Johnson, whose death, greatly to be mourned, was reported in the newspapers shortly before the publication of this work, tells us how, at a later period, Pliny recounts King Juba's voyage of exploration, and makes mention of certain Purple or Mauritanian Islands.

Of these islands Mr. Johnson writes that their position,

with reference to the Fortunate Islands (which appear to be plainly enough identified with the Canaries), seems to point out the Madeiras as those intended. To further quote Mr. Johnson, and in his own words, he says:

"It was here that the king contemplated an establishment for extracting the dye termed Goetulian purple, but whether animal or vegetable matter was to supply the colour is not manifest. Ptolemy speaks of an island in this part of the Atlantic Ocean, under the name of Erythia, which may be translated Red Island, and it has been thought that reference was here again made to the fact of purple dye being obtained there. Then, for hundred of years, these islands have no place in history. An Arab historian of the eleventh century narrates that an expedition of his people set forth from Lisbon in the ninth century, and having discovered an island, which it is suggested was Madeira, gave to it the name of El Ghanam. Nothing more, however, is heard of the Arabs in connection with Madeira except as corsairs making occasional descents upon the islands."

Another writer, who has made some research pertaining to the early history of the Madeira Islands, states positively that there were eight Maghurin, whose voyage from Lisbon early in the twelfth century to an island which has been identified by M. d'Avezac as Legname, the ancient name of Madeira, is recorded by Edrisi. (See I. de Lolegname on the Medici Map, page 50, Vol. I., and the text descriptive of the map on the page facing it.)

Of the history of Machin, a distinguished Portuguese resident in Madeira writes:

A Postscript to the Preface

"The story of Machin has no more right to be believed. Critics have destroyed it."

A certain English writer who has delved somewhat into ancient history makes the following claim:

"The Genoese Perestrello, the father-in-law of Columbus, a member of the household of Prince Henry, was driven to Porto Santo in his caravel whilst on a voyage of discovery to Cape Bojador in 1418; and it was from his report to his Prince that Zargo was sent to Madeira in the following year. The statement that Zargo himself learnt of the existence of the large island from a captured Spanish sailor who had met in captivity in Morocco some of Machin's crew, does not appear to rest on any testimony worthy of the name; and considering that at least seventy years elapsed between Machin's supposed visit and Zargo's expedition, it is on the face of it improbable; whilst Perestrello's report to the Prince in 1418 rests on sound evidence."

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